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AL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12-14	Kenya	85-90
Belgium	12-14	Lebanon	85-90
Denmark	12-14	Libya	85-90
France	12-14	Netherlands	15-16
Germany	12-14	Nigeria	85-90
Greece	12-14	Romania	85-90
Great Britain	12-14	Spain	15-16
India	12-14	Sweden	15-16
Iran	12-14	Switzerland	15-16
Italy	12-14	Turkey	15-16
Japan	12-14	U.S. Military (EPR)	85-90
South Korea	12-14	U.S. Military (EPR)	85-90
Taiwan	12-14	U.S. Military (EPR)	85-90
Turkey	12-14	U.S. Military (EPR)	85-90
U.S.	12-14	U.S. Military (EPR)	85-90
U.S.S.R.	12-14	U.S. Military (EPR)	85-90
Yugoslavia	12-14	U.S. Military (EPR)	85-90

## Islands Regarded as Issue in Girds for Battle in Russia on Fishing

By John Saar

April 15 (WP).—Japan is bracing for a serious and bitter fight with the Soviet Union following the breakdown of very negotiations in Moscow yesterday. Japanese fishing boats in Soviet waters are suspended indefinitely and 1,000 Japanese are being held in northern ports because the talks are stalled in the territorial dispute between the two nations.



Mr. Ali Bhutto

## to Die, Hurt in Pakistan Riots

Session Held in Bhutto's Cabinet

Pakistan, April 15.—Pakistan's political scene today as at least 100 people were reported killed in a riot in central Lahore. The riot was directed against the Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

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Effigies Burned

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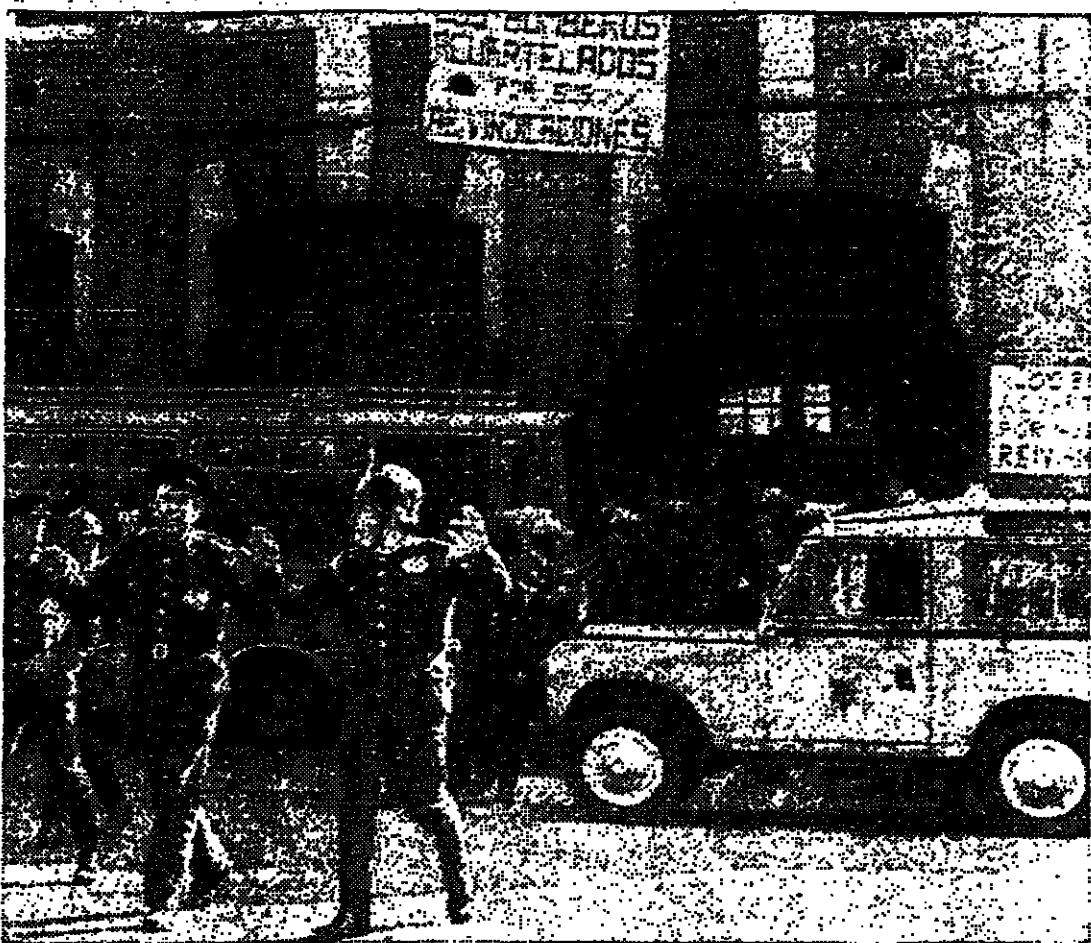
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Madrid firemen raise arms in mock surrender as they leave downtown firehouse.

## Violence, Strikes Sweep Country

## Spain to Hold Elections on June 15

MADRID, April 15 (UPI).—The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez today set the date of Spain's first free elections in 41 years for June 15.

The date was announced at the end of a Cabinet meeting in which the government also dealt with the political crisis touched off by the legalization of the Communist party six days ago.

Government sources said the Cabinet discussed army criticism of the ending of the 38-year-old ban on the Communists, and an attempt by rightist political parties to call the Cortes (parliament) into an emergency session to ensure the government.

However, the official announcement at the end of the meeting did not deal with these matters.

For Deputies and Senate

The elections will be for a Western-style parliament consisting of a 350-seat Congress of Deputies and a 347-member Senate. All major political parties, including the Communists and groups representing the ideology of the late dictator Generalissimo Francisco Franco, will be proposing candidates.

The elections were made possible by the approval, with a 92-per-cent majority, of democratic reforms in a referendum Dec. 15. The balloting will be held exactly six months after the referendum, and 18 months after Gen. Franco's death.

New Violence, Strikes

The Cabinet meeting was held as new political violence and strikes erupted.

Labor sources said more than 300,000 workers staged stoppages throughout the nation to protest the government's economic policies, an 8-per-cent unemployment rate and an inflation rate that exceeds 20 per cent.

Police batted thousands of demonstrators who tried to take over the Madrid Province headquarters of the Sindicatos—the Franco-era labor unions—and declare them "the people's property."

Riot police fired smoke flares and rubber bullets to disperse the demonstrators, most of them members of leftist labor unions that had been repressed under Franco.

Five policemen were injured last night, two of them critically, when leftists hurled a fire bomb into a patrol car.

The army took over Madrid fire brigade stations after police evicted striking firemen.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's first ambassador in 38 years arrived in Madrid today to take up his post, after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Flight From Moscow

Sergei Bogomolov arrived aboard a direct Aeroflot flight from Moscow. He was met by Foreign Ministry protocol officers.

"I come as a messenger of peace and the deep respect of all the Soviet peoples for the great Spanish people," Mr. Bogomolov said.

In a downtown cafeteria, the Communist party ended its first Central Committee meeting within Spain since the Civil War.

Party chief Santiago Carrillo said the party has decided to adopt the Spanish flag as one of its symbols and will formally recognize the monarchy of King Juan Carlos once he has led Spain to full democracy.

None Against

Mr. Carrillo said the decision to adopt the red and yellow flag of the monarchy and drop the red, yellow and purple pre-Civil War Republican flag was made by 168 votes in favor, none against and 11 abstentions.

## 'No Reason' for SALT Shift Carter Calls Protests By Russia Predictable

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—President Carter, calling yesterday's sharp Soviet criticism of his arms-cutting plan "predictable," said today that he sees "no reason to change our proposals."

He said he was "somewhat concerned" that the Russians are engaging in continuing public criticism of the U.S. proposals but he remained "encouraged" about the chances for ultimate success in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Mr. Carter, speaking at a news conference, said he hopes to meet with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev here in the United States later this year and would "welcome" such meetings "on a regular basis," at least once a year.

Mr. Carter said he drew a "very important distinction" between, on the one hand, private and permanent continuing negotiations between the superpowers and, on the other, their leaders' public discussions, which he considers necessary "education of the public" on the complex issues involved.

The fact that the Kremlin is publicly discussing its SALT position is "encouraging," the President said.

No 'Serious' Consideration

In a Pravda editorial yesterday, the Soviet leadership again attacked the Carter plan for deep cuts in strategic weapons arsenals, asserting that it lacked "any constructive element" and was unworthy of "serious discussion."

Today, Mr. Carter was asked if he saw any reason to change the U.S. bargaining position in view of its rejection by the Russians.

"I see no reason to change our proposals," he replied. "We had two . . . One is to ratify the basic agreements of the 1974 Vladivostok discussions. The other one is a much more drastic reduction overall in weapon capability. I see no reason to change those proposals."

Some officials here were troubled that Moscow chose again to go the public route in blasting the U.S. proposals. Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said yesterday that, if any progress is to be made in breaking the SALT deadlock, it "clearly has to be done under discreet conditions."

However, Mr. Carter, at his press conference today, accentuated the positive by publicly approving what he called the Kremlin "education" of the Soviet people through its public criticism of the U.S. proposals.

He carefully left the door open to meetings with Mr. Brezhnev by saying that not only would he welcome annual get-togethers but also "I would like to meet with him with or without a SALT agreement."

Mr. Brezhnev had anticipated coming to the United States in 1978 to sign with Gerald Ford, then the president, a new SALT agreement based on the Vladivostok accord of 1974. But when a deadlock developed in negotiations designed to implement the Vladivostok guidelines, the Brezhnev visit was put off.

Mr. Carter has formulated a policy of separating summit conferences from the need for progress on negotiations. The policy marks a change in basic U.S. philosophy on East-West summit meetings.

"It is good not to predicate each [summit] meeting with a belief that some dramatic agreement might be reached," the President said.

## Showing of 'Zhivago' Protested

## Russia Seeking to Censor U.S. Mission Film-Viewing

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, April 15.—The Kremlin, which declares taste to 360 million persons, now has asked to censor the selection of films shown at the U.S. Embassy and homes of U.S. diplomats here.

A strongly worded protest was handed to U.S. political counselor William Brown yesterday charging that "Doctor Zhivago" and "The Girl From Petrovka" were "slandering" the Soviet Union and their showing here, with some Russians present, was provocative and incompatible with friendly relations.

Mr. Brown went back to the Foreign Ministry today on orders from Ambassador Malcolm T. Brown and rejected the Soviet note as "an unwarranted intrusion in the internal affairs of the U.S. Embassy." It is understood.

The U.S. objections were deliberately mimicking the recent Soviet complaint that Carter administration human rights efforts were unacceptable interference in Soviet internal affairs.

Belief Is Reflected

They also reflected the embassy belief that the Kremlin was acting sophomorphically. U.S. diplomats will remain free to invite whom they wish to view movies and the Soviet Union can bar the door to its citizens, it was said, if it fears for the security of the state because a few Russians see "Doctor Zhivago."

Based on the novel written two decades ago by the late Nobel Prize winner Boris Pasternak, "Doctor Zhivago" tells the story of the 1917 Communist Revolution through its impact on several individuals. Neither the Reds nor the Whites emerge with much honor. The book was never published here and Mr. Pasternak was refused permission to collect his Nobel literature prize in Stockholm.

"The Girl From Petrovka" is based on a novel by an American, George Feiffer, former student and free-lance journalist here, and concerns a love affair between a Soviet girl and a U.S. correspondent.

The U.S. Embassy regularly gets films for showing to staff members and their families. Other members of the U.S. community as well as Soviet friends and official contacts are often invited by the host. The audience for "Doctor Zhivago" was much greater than that for most of the other films shown by the embassy.

The Soviet note claimed that the films "trivialized" Soviet history and the life of Soviet people in a deliberately tendentious and slanderous manner, and that the "act of showing them, not to speak of inviting Soviet officials, was frankly provocative." It then called for a stop to showing such films because such action was not compatible with friendly relations.

"Doctor Zhivago" had been shown here soon after its release—but only privately, for some of the elite. The Soviet public never saw it.

(Los Angeles Times)

Geraldine Chaplin as the young wife of Dr. Zhivago.

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(Los Angeles Times)

## Ends 3-Week Lull Heavy Fighting Is Reported West of Zaire Copper Center

KINSHASA, April 15 (UPI).—Invading forces and Zairian troops have been engaged in heavy fighting west of the strategic copper mining town of Kolwezi, breaking a three-week battlefield lull, diplomatic sources said today.

Between 30 and 40 government soldiers were wounded in the fighting yesterday and some of them were evacuated to Kolwezi by helicopter, the sources said. Rebel casualties were unknown.

Reports of the fighting came a day after Zaire announced it launched an offensive to dislodge the rebels who invaded the southwestern Shaba Province (formerly Katanga) from Angola on March 8.

Area Near Angola

It was also the first fighting in Shaba since the rebels seized the town of Mutosha, some 70 miles west of Kolwezi, and consolidated their hold on a 2,400-square-mile area adjacent to the Angolan border.

Details of the fighting were extremely sketchy and it appeared there were at least two separate battles in the area west of Kolwezi.

According to one report, government and rebel troops fought all day yesterday around the town of Nasondoye, 44 miles northwest of Kolwezi, with mortars, machine guns and rifles. About 30 to 40 government troops were wounded there and evacuated. Government dead and casualties among the invaders were unknown.

Diplomatic sources said that Moroccan troops, sent to Zaire to assist the army, did not take part in the fighting. In Kinshasa, Moroccan officials said the airlift of 1,500 Moroccan troops to Shaba Province had been completed.

Most of the troops were reported dug in near Kolwezi. The sources said the Moroccans had started sending out small roving units although it would probably be at least another week before they mounted any full-scale operations.

According to the Congolese National Liberation Front in Paris, fighting continued west of Kolwezi today and two of the soldiers killed by the rebels were French. The front represents the invaders.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry denied the report. "As there are no French troops in Zaire, these two soldiers cannot be French nationals," a spokesman said.



R. F. Botha

Mr. Botha added that Mr. Young did not compare the hatred of 1966 to conditions today, and said Mr. Young made his reference to

## Says Outspoken Diplomat Is Not Reprimanded

## U.S. Corrects Young Comment on South Africa

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—The State Department today took issue publicly with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, who had indicated he thought the South African government was illegitimate. But, it did not reprimand Mr. Young.

It is "incorrect to say that the government of South Africa is illegitimate," State Department spokesman Rodding Carter said.

Mr. Young, in an interview, with two Associated Press reporters at UN headquarters yesterday, said "yeah" when asked if he thought the South African government was illegitimate.

South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha officially asked the U.S. government for confirmation of the comment.

Mr. Carter said Secretary of State Cyrus Vance informed Mr. Young that his statement did not represent U.S. policy. But Mr.

Carter said Mr. Vance's decision to "correct the record" was not a reprimand of the ambassador. After his news conference today, President Carter told reporters: "I've never asked members of the Cabinet to restrain themselves in their public statements. One example has been Andy Young. I've never complained about what Andy does."

"There has been criticism from other sources," Mr. Carter said. "I think we have a fairly open administration, and I think it's good for us to let the debates be extended outside the Congress and the White House into the public domain."

UN Ambassador Radha Krishnan Ramphul of Mauritius said Mr. Young's remark was "very significant and very encouraging to the Africans."

Mr. Ramphul is a leading African spokesman. His Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, is chairman of the Organization of African Unity this year.

While officially disapproving of South Africa's apartheid policies, the United States has maintained diplomatic ties with the South African government and has voted in the United Nations against African resolutions declaring the government illegitimate.

Since he took over as ambassador to the UN, Mr. Young, 45, has made a series of candid announcements that have required apologies, clarifications or State Department disavowals.

Earlier this month, he apologized to British Ambassador Ivor Richard for telling a British interviewer that Britain "almost invented racism" in handling racial problems at home and in southern Africa, its former colonial area.

He also described the Cuban presence in Angola as a "force for stability" and has repeatedly urged

## Vietnam Set on May 3

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—United States and North Vietnam will open talks in Paris on normalizing relations, State Department announced today.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke said the U.S. delegation would lead the U.S. delegation, but he did not say whether it would represent Viet-

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## Brazil's Liberalization Halted

## Geisel Changes Voting Setup To Keep Foes From Power

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 15 (UPI)—Brazil's rightist military regime yesterday took a major step away from political liberalization as President Ernesto Geisel decreed a series of measures to prevent the civilian opposition from reaching power in the foreseeable future.

The key measures institutionalize indirect elections for the president, the state governors and one-third of the Senate. In effect they will perpetuate the rule of the pro-government party, the military leadership, which holds real political control.

The new situation—a radical departure from the moderate liberalization begun by Gen. Geisel when he took office as President three years ago—has potentially great implications for the rest of South America. The continent is largely dominated by military governments that have looked upon the 1930-1964 regime of the Brazilian armed forces as a political and economic model.

## Relations With U.S.

The new authoritarian measures are also likely to be interpreted here and abroad as a reply to President Carter's call for stricter observance of human rights and democratic processes in Latin America and elsewhere. Relations between the United States and Brazil have recently suffered a sharp deterioration—including the unilateral abrogation by the Brazilians of the 23-year-old military assistance pact with the United States—because of annoyance over Washington's stands on human rights and nuclear proliferation.

The most important measures announced by President Geisel yesterday included the following:

- The president will be elected to a six-year term—one more year

than at present—by an electoral college composed of Congress and representatives of the states. This assures that the next president, whose election is scheduled late next year, will again be a military officer supported by a guaranteed majority held by the pro-government party.

- State governors will be chosen, beginning in September of next year, by an electoral college composed of the legislators and city councilmen. This means that the pro-government party, the Alliance for National Renovation, will win 20 state governorships. The center-left opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, will elect only one governor, here in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

- One-third of the Senate will be chosen by indirect elections next year, virtually guaranteeing 20 seats for the pro-government party and only one for the opposition.
- Constitutional amendments will be passed by a simple majority—instead of the two-thirds approval now necessary. This will permit the government, which holds a congressional majority, to pass any other far-reaching measures with ease, rather than having the president use his veto to block the passage of a bill.

Gen. Geisel also announced yesterday that Congress would be allowed to reconvene today. He had suspended Congress April 1 after the opposition party blocked the passage of a judicial reform bill because it did not restore the right of habeas corpus for political prisoners.

The judicial reform bill was subsequently decreed into law by President Geisel, who took advantage of the situation to impose the other wide-ranging measures yesterday.

## Compromise Ends Bitter Row By Africans in UN Over Benin

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15 (UPI)—A bitter debate between African delegations ended in a draw yesterday with a compromise resolution condemning a military attack on Benin Jan. 16 without further identifying the aggressor.

The resolution, adopted by the Security Council by consensus, also appealed for material assistance to Benin to cover damage and losses suffered in the attack.

But the Council avoided any reference to Benin's accusations implicating five other African nations—Morocco, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Togo and Senegal—in the attack.

The charges triggered an unprecedented show of inter-African hostility in the eight-day debate. Several African heads of state were denounced in the debate between the two African camps, roughly of the same composition as those facing each other in the Zaire conflict.

Ambassador Radu Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, repeatedly expressed regret that the inter-African conflict was brought before the Council.

He termed the 12-point resolution worked out by Mauritius, Libya and Benin a carefully worded compromise. He emphasized that the resolution gave particular attention to the problem of mercenaries in general and indicated

that his delegation may ask the next General Assembly to discuss it.

The debate heated up last week when Benin submitted a 66-page report charging King Hassan of Morocco and President Omar Bongo of Gabon with supporting and financing the attack, each contributing more than \$500,000. In yesterday's discussion, Ambassador Mousa Sangulana Camara of Guinea, a supporter of Benin, lashed out at Senegal and Ivory Coast which, he said, had become "springboards for anti-Guinean activities."

"Africa," he said, "will soon be free of the puppetism of [Ivory Coast President Felix] Houphouët-Boigny and [Senegalese President] Leopold Senghor."

In a statement Wednesday, Mamadou Kane, delegate of Mauritius, said internal problems of Africa "should in no way be allowed to go beyond the African framework. The grave charges made by the Benin government against certain heads of state of Africa constitute a distressing precedent, the consequences of which will affect relations among African states for quite a long time to come."

## U.S. to Sell Sudan C-130 Transports But Not F-5 Jets

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI)—The United States said today it has agreed to sell the Sudan C-130 transports but the State Department denied a report that it will also sell F-5 fighters.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid told the Middle East News Agency that U.S. officials, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, "have responded very kindly to Sudan's request, which includes C-130 planes and F-5 fighters."

The State Department confirmed that President Carter has approved the sale of six C-130s, but said "that nothing else is under current consideration." A similar sale to Egypt, now completed, amounted to \$39 million.

Congress will have the right to vote against the sale today. If there is no such disapproving vote, the sale would go through.

## Soviet Deliveries Reported

ADDIS ABABA, April 15 (UPI)—Ethiopia has received a number of Soviet tanks and small arms in the last few weeks, diplomatic sources said today. The tanks, numbering about 30, were mostly old T-34 models. Some artillery also arrived, the sources said.

## Western Newspapers Reappear in Bulgaria

SOFIA, April 15 (UPI)—Some Western newspapers were on sale here today for the first time in several years. Foreign diplomats said the Bulgarian government apparently imported a limited number in fulfillment of its 1975 Helsinki pact pledge on information exchange.

The newspapers, including the International Herald Tribune, Le Monde, Süddeutsche Zeitung and Corriere della Sera, went on sale in hotels used by Western visitors. They were as much as a week out of date and the diplomats said the delay probably stemmed from their examination by censors.



POST HASTE, MAYBE—Two men inspect some of the estimated 15 million money orders that have piled up in recent weeks in post offices in Rome and other cities, leaving tens of thousands of the elderly without their monthly pension payments and threatening to paralyze business. Thursday night, mail employees and officials reached agreement on overtime pay and mail is expected to start moving soon.

## 7 Convicted of Rape in Italy; 4 Receive Prison Sentences

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, April 15—A Rome court sentenced seven young men to prison terms today for a gang rape that has become an international feminist cause.

The court convicted the seven of taking part last summer in the rape of 19-year-old Claudia Caputi, who later said she was tortured and raped again for complaining to police about the crime. Her second complaint of rape was not tried today.

The court sentenced Carlo Sciarra to four years in prison and three others to three years each. Three other youths, including one who said Miss Caputi had sexual relations with him voluntarily before the others arrived, were given suspended sentences of two years and six months.

The sentences were considered harsh in comparison with the punishment usually ordered here for rape cases.

State Attorney Paolo del'Anno characterized Sciarra as the organizer of the gang rape, calling him "a youth socially dangerous, a bully of the ghetto who ruins the ghetto and the city." Nine other rapists have not been identified.

A large number of feminists among the courtroom spectators listened quietly to the sentences. Thousands of feminists demonstrated in support of Miss Caputi in Rome earlier this month.

Court President Mario Lupi earlier warned that "any troublemaker will not be removed but arrested."

It was only the second time in Italian judicial history that

## 200 Refugees Said To Flee Angola

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, April 15 (UPI)—More than 200 refugees fled across the Angolan border this week and reported fighting and spreading famine in southern Angola, a senior government official said today.

The refugees reported that government units along with South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and Cuban troops are forcing civilians from their homes, said Jamie de Wet, a South-West Africa official.

The official said 800 refugees are now living at a refugee camp in Owambo, 5 miles south of the Angolan border.

## Polanski Enters Plea Of Not Guilty in Rape

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (UPI)—Film director Roman Polanski pleaded not guilty today to charges he drugged and raped a 13-year-old girl and was ordered to appear in Superior Court Wednesday for a pre-trial hearing.

Mr. Polanski, 43, appeared briefly with his attorney, Douglas Dalton, before Superior Court Judge Talbot Callister. He was allowed to remain free on \$2,500 bond.

## By Don Cook

VIENNA, April 15—The 11th round of the four-year-old East-West negotiations on military force reductions in Central Europe ended here today in deeper deadlock than ever and with no way out in sight.

In the last two months of talks, the Soviet Union has refused to budge from the claim that the Warsaw Pact has 97,000 men under arms in Central Europe. This figure, the NATO powers believe, is short by about 150,000 of the true military strength on the Eastern side, or the equivalent of at least 10 divisions.

NATO intelligence estimates put the combined Warsaw Pact ground forces alone in Central Europe at 335,500, plus 200,000 more in the air forces for a total of around 1,135,000 officers and men. But Western questioning and probing have failed to elicit explanations or additional infor-

## Officer Loads Explanation With Error

ROME, April 15 (UPI)—Explaining to a magistrate here that his pistol had gone off accidentally while questioning a suspect, police officer Generoso Angiolillo drew the weapon and said: "All I did was this."

He started to load the ammunition clip—and there was a shot.

Officials ran to the office of Magistrate Guido Canevari and found the two men started but unarmed.

## Owen Puts Rhodesian Hopes As Not 'Tremendously High'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 15 (UPI)—British Foreign Secretary David Owen today brought to Rhodesia proposals worked out jointly with the United States but ruled the overall chances of a majority-rule settlement as not "tremendously high."

After arriving from Lusaka, Zambia, where he held talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the prospects of majority rule, he immediately plunged into meetings with opposition groups.

The highlight of Mr. Owen's three-day visit is to be a meeting tomorrow with Prime Minister Ian Smith and one of the topics will be whether to stage a constitutional conference to map out the shape of Rhodesia under majority rule.

Mr. Owen said that Mr. Smith is under no obligation to give an immediate reply on whether Rhodesia will attend a constitutional conference.

No Deadlines

"I'm not going to put anyone under deadlines or timetables," he said.

If a conference were held, he said, it would probably not take place before mid-June.

The British foreign secretary asserted that the object of a conference would be partly to organize general elections leading to a peaceful transfer of power next year.

Mr. Smith has said majority rule as early as this unlikely.

Mr. Owen said the task of drafting a constitution would be mostly his "and I'll be supported in that by jointly making those decisions with another famous democratic nation—the United States."

He said, "I'm not prepared to be told who I listen to and who I discuss a constitution with."

Mr. Smith has said there's not much point talking to the hard-line Patriotic Front because it is bent on prosecuting the guerrilla war.

Mr. Owen is the first ranking British official to visit Rhodesia since former British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home came

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He said, "I'm not prepared to be told who I listen to and who I discuss a constitution with."

Mr. Smith has said there's not much point talking to the hard-line Patriotic Front because it is bent on prosecuting the guerrilla war.

Mr. Owen is the first ranking British official to visit Rhodesia since former British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home came

here in 1971 and reached an agreement with Mr. Smith that black nationalists later rejected.

Kaunda Defines Terms

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 15 (Reuters)—Mr. Kaunda said today that he would support continued fighting in Rhodesia if U.S.-British settlement terms ignored human rights.

"We want peace," President Kaunda told Mr. Owen. "We have worked for peace. We are going to continue to work for peace."

"But this is not peace at any cost. It is peace based on the principles of human rights," Mr. Kaunda declared, indicating that he would not accept terms that failed to give effective power to Rhodesia's black majority.

Los Angeles Times.

## Move Bolsters New Leaders' Line

## Peking Issues 5th Volume of Mao Writings

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, April 15 (NYT)—China today published the long-delayed and evidently controversial fifth volume of Mao Tse-tung's "Selected Works" in a move that appears likely to bolster Peking's current tendency to view the late chairman as a moderate socialist devoted to China's economic growth.

The book's 500 pages cover the nine years after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. That was the period before the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution split the Communist party. From 1949 to 1957, Mao largely concentrated on China's development.

The first four volumes of Mao's writings, dealing with the years before 1949, were originally published in 1961. Volume five contains 70 entries drawn from his speeches, documents and party directives, 46 of them published for the first time.

## Reasons for Delay

The volume apparently was compiled as early as 10 years ago, during the Cultural Revolution, when rumors of its existence began to circulate. But disputes over what should be included in it, and perhaps Mao's own concern over the impression that a collection covering the years 1949-1957 would give, held up its release. Mao himself later repudiated some of his ideas from this period.

The Chinese press agency charged today that the so-called leftist group associated with Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, had "tried by hook or by crook to obstruct and sabotage the editing and publication of volume five."

In fact, control of the book was evidently so critical that after Huo Kuo-feng, the new party chairman, arrested Miss Chiang and her confederates last fall, his first public action was to announce the publication of volume five.

The book's publication now appeared likely to further the subtle and difficult process of "de-Mao-fication" that Peking's new rulers seem to be embarked on, reinterpreting Mao in their favor while keeping his legacy alive.

The Communist party's Central Committee today immediately proclaimed that it had decided to launch a "mass movement to study" the fifth volume and termed its publication a "major event in the life of the Chinese people." All of Peking's newspapers this morning devoted their entire space to the book.

A cursory reading suggests that the new volume contains few major surprises and shows Mao chiefly concerned with transforming China into a socialist country and building its economy in a conventional way, depending on

technical expertise and adherence to rules and discipline. These are themes that Peking's current rulers cherish in their effort to reorganize the country after the factional quarrels of the last few years.

But there are also other interesting aspects, including:

- In a 1956 speech at a preparatory meeting for the eighth party congress, Mao suggested that China has an "obligation" to overtake the United States in economic growth within years, given China's size, huge population resources.

- In a 1951 speech portended the use of violence of "counter-revolutionary" forces, Mao said: "Those who are guilty of a very serious crime to be executed to a people's anger must be executed without delay."

## Trafficker Is Shot Summary In Thai Crackdown on I

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, April 15 (UPI)—Thailand executed an alleged drug trafficker this morning, the first time it has done so since the mid-1960s.

The summary execution, ordered last night by Premier Thanin Kraivichien, took place three hours before the opening here of the plenary session of the U.S.-East Asia Narcotics Conference.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, said that he had questioned whether the execution was timed to impress the 60 U.S. delegates with Mr. Thanin's seriousness in dealing with drug trafficking.

"I was told that the execution was scheduled some time ago," Rep. Wolff said. "I personally oppose capital punishment," he said, "but I'm not going to be critical of Thailand's system. It's their way of addressing their problem."

Noting that China has done away with its illicit drug trade by "eliminating" narcotics traffickers, Mr. Wolff added, "their elimination process is not something we can afford."

Mr. Thanin's televised announcement that he was ordering the execution of Thavorn Udomdomek struck several observers here as an intentional ploy to impress the Americans, who came to power coup d'état in October 1976, a crackdown on a major aim of his administration.

Agents of the Enforcement Administration for Mr. Thavorn, 44, was a Chinese origin. He in Bangkok March was found with 30 heroin in the trunk of his car. He was executed machine gun at a Bangkok Prison. A Thai newspaper did not seem to be was to be killed until a blessing from monk. His two learned of their fate when they arrived cell with food for him. Thavorn was chair before he was shot. Niemera said he requested to speak to "I didn't do it myself reported as shouting, still many."

Before firing, the poral acting as executioner to kneel before with flowers and his hands, to seek forgiveness.

## Carter Issues Voluntary To Cut Inflation by One-

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Carter today launched a drive to bring the nation's inflation rate down to about four per cent by the end of 1979, one-third of its present rate, and said that if Congress passed a permanent income tax cut as a substitute for his discarded \$50 tax rebate he would veto it.

Mr. Carter said the permanent tax reduction Republicans pushed in opposing his program would be irresponsible and He said he does not press will approve a

The President's inflation program emphasizes voluntary cooperation: controls. To monitor named a labor-management advisory team with AF leaders. Mr. Mean, sharply critical of Mr. Carter said I should make it possible the inflation rate by percentage points. "I said the pressure on been mounting this the consumer price index that would point to a tion of about nine p harsh winter has f for part of the more ministrations officials rate for all of 1977, six per cent.

## Carter Says Soviet Rejection Predictable, Plans No Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

45 minutes at the State Department.

Mr. Carter said he anticipated that "some basic progress" will have been made in lower-level discussions by the time that the Vance-Gromyko meetings begin next month.

The 8 or 10 discussion groups that were agreed to jointly by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Vance will be put into effect within the next two or three weeks, and a wide range of discussions of strategic arms limitations, the comprehensive test ban, commitment not to destroy one another's satellite observation posts, demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, and so forth, are going to proceed—I hope with a moderate degree of hope for success," the President said.

Yesterday, Pravda reaffirmed Soviet determination to negotiate only on the basis of the Vladivostok guidelines, according to which each side to 2,400 strategic bombers or missiles.

The Carter administration has proposed deeper cuts as an effort to reduce the totals of nuclear weapons but has said it would agree to ratify the Vladivostok formula if no restrictions were put on Cruise missiles—pitiless drones carrying nuclear warheads. The Russians want the Cruise included in the arms limits but want their Backfire bomber, which they claim lacks strategic range, to be exempted.

At a minimum, several U.S. experts on the Soviet Union said privately, the Kremlin is showing that it is prepared to match Mr. Carter "in the public arena" of debate on nuclear arms control.

Earlier this week administration strategists publicly had read new hope into the Dobrynin talks here over the SALT deadlock. U.S. planners said the talks were an encouraging sign, indicating that, despite the Moscow deadlock and the sharp U.S.-Soviet public exchanges which followed, the discussion now could shift to "normal and quieter, diplomatic channels."

Mr. Brzezinski acknowledged yesterday that both in private and public the Russians "have not departed" from their rejection of the U.S. proposals.

However, several U.S. specialists said that despite Pravda's contention that the U.S. plan is "a pre-text" with elements of "arbitrariness" and "cannot be the subject of serious discussion," the comments now being made are tantamount to "public negotiation."

Pravda is discussing our proposals in a way," a U.S. expert said, "despite the Soviet contention that they do not warrant discussion." Many U.S. officials interpreted the latest Soviet dec-

laration as at least partly defensive, reiterating the aggrieved tone expressed by Mr. Gromyko on March 31 over the American claim that the United States, rather than the Soviet Union, was taking the lead in pushing for a major reduction in nuclear weapons.

Full Employment

The President said business and labor aim at reducing inflation by two per cent by the end of 1979 vigorously pursuing a commitment to full employment. Mr. Carter acknowledged the emergency program announced last Wednesday self drive up some per he would try to limit pact. Mr. Carter conservation would affect on prices. TI said he hoped the impact of the energy would be less than one percent as mass index of consumer price. Republicans in Co been pushing for a tax cut as the alter Carter rebate plan, President scrapped it.

Controls Eased

The President ruled wage and price control for widespread support proposal, he said. "A of the American economy cooperate if we are nation under control. rum, that is the or more jobs, stable greater real income people."

There were few anti-inflation programs not been previously the President himself administration spokes He said his ad would participate in al negotiations for ag reduce fluctuations in prices of grains and i tations for agreement commodities will als sidered.

His program emphasizes in government and paperwork that inflation a strength on Wage and Price E a reaffirmation of h achieve a balanced b

The anti-inflation aimed at keeping in the and reducing the of level of prices in the

## U.K. Unit Gets Cyprus Threats

NICOSIA, April 15 (Reuters)—The British military command and British military bases in Cyprus are taking special security precautions after receiving death threats from the EOKA-B underground organization, officials said today.

The organization has sent letters warning that British diplomats and servicemen might be kidnapped or killed if a Greek Cypriot now living in Britain is extradited to Cyprus where he is wanted in connection with a political murder.

Kiriakos Kiriakos, held in Britain pending extradition proceedings, faces charges in Cyprus for the murder of a Socialist party member in 1973. Another man was recently sentenced to death here for the same murder.

## Burma Post Attacked By Reds; 72 Are Slain

RANGOON, April 15 (Reuters)—Communist insurgents attacked an army post northeast of Mandalay and 72 persons were slain in the clash, including 53 guerrillas, the official news agency Burma reported today.

The report was the first news of the clash last Monday at Moniek, 135 miles northeast of Mandalay. It said that about 300 Communist guerrillas fought a three-hour battle with government forces.

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News Analysis

# Carter Avoids Political Battle, Soothes Business on Rebate

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, April 15.—By his sudden decision to shelve his proposed \$50-a-taxpayer income-tax rebate, a decision he made Wednesday and publicly announced yesterday, President Carter solved some immediate political problems in Congress and improved his standing with U.S. business leaders.

But he may have done so at the cost of contributing toward future troubles with the liberal wing of his own party, which already has shown signs of discontent.

The liberal complaint—shared by labor, Democratic economists and urban groups—is that Mr. Carter now has reshaped his economic policy to resemble far more closely the anti-inflation stance of his Republican predecessor than the get-the-economy-moving, again position adopted by Mr. Carter during last year's election campaign and subsequent transition period.

"When I went around telling businessmen last fall how conservative Jimmy Carter was, I didn't realize how accurate I was," said a prominent liberal who asked not to be quoted by name.

Not a Favorite

In most cases, the grumbling was not over loss of the rebate itself, which, unpopular as it was with congressional Republicans and conservative Democrats, was hardly an overwhelming favorite even among Democratic liberals. Many of them would have preferred more spending on federal jobs and construction programs instead of the rebate.

Either, the liberal disaffection is emerging because Mr. Carter's rebate move is the latest and most decisive in a series of actions indicating that the President's announced determination to curb the growth of federal spending and balance the budget by 1981 is not merely talk.

Mr. Carter emphasized this point yesterday at a press conference called to discuss his reasons for dropping the rebate. Some members of Congress, such as Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., have approved of the decision before the press conference, saying that some of the money saved by dropping the rebate

could be used for more federal job programs.

Mr. Carter scotched that idea right away.

Resistance Vowed

"I will resist to the utmost of my own ability," the President said, "excessive spending by the Congress in fiscal year 1978 and, although we will reduce net spending substantially [in fiscal 1977] with this [rebate] change, I am going to oppose strongly—and congressional leaders with whom I have talked agree—any substitution of this money for spending projects that might be nonvital and which might initiate permanent programs or expenditures that can't be controlled in the future."

Among the advantages of dropping the rebate enumerated by Mr. Carter and his top economic advisers at the White House briefing, and in private by other administration and congressional sources, were:

- The rebate, which would have totaled \$10.4 billion, and \$2 billion a year in proposed tax incentives for business, which Mr. Carter also shelved, are not really needed now, Mr. Carter's economic advisers say, because the economy is growing faster than expected.

- The rebate was unpopular in the Senate. While administration and congressional sources said they felt passage ultimately could have been won, it would have taken a great deal of lobbying as well as concessions on other matters—such as Mr. Carter's proposed withdrawal of funds for dams and other water projects. The President would rather not make such concessions.

- A prolonged fight in Congress over the rebate would have confused and obstructed Mr. Carter's efforts to sell his huge energy program, to be unveiled next week.

- Eliminating the rebate sharply cuts into the likely federal budget deficit for this fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30.

Budget Effect

Originally, Mr. Carter's budget called for a \$68-billion deficit for this fiscal year, an \$11-billion increase over that planned by former President Gerald Ford. Removal of the rebate and the

business tax reduced this year's deficit to \$56.8 billion, less than Mr. Ford's total.

Moreover, spending shortages experienced already and anticipated increases in tax collections because the economy is more robust than expected could cut the deficit by as much as \$10 billion more, according to administration officials.

The lower the projected deficit, the less business will fear inflation. And more businessmen are likely to increase their investment, a number of administration officials believe. Such in-

vestment, they contend, is the most important factor in continuing the current economic recovery into next year and afterward.

- Canceling the rebate and the business-tax breaks could give Mr. Carter more leeway to sweeten his big tax-reform package with a substantial permanent tax cut. The package will be proposed this autumn.

On the negative side, officials conceded there were several risks in the move to cancel the rebate:

- It is not known how much of the unexpectedly brisk pace of consumer spending this spring reflected anticipation of the rebate. Thus, how much spending might fall off now that the rebate has been canceled is not known. Mr. Carter said the rebate, which had been passed by the House, could be revived in the Senate if a serious slump developed.

- Dropping the rebate in the face of congressional opposition is likely to be viewed as a political defeat for the President.

Los Angeles Times

## Report Based on Posthumous Tests

### Court Is Told Hughes Was Not Mentally Ill

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 (NYT).—Texas Attorney General John Hill reported yesterday to a probate judge in Houston that Howard Hughes' mental faculties were not impaired by neurological disease when he died at age 70 on April 5 last year.

Mr. Hill's report was based on tests conducted at Methodist Hospital in Houston by Dr. Ellsworth Alford. The tests were of brain and spinal-cord tissues saved when an autopsy, performed last year, determined that Hughes died of kidney failure.

Questions about his mental competence have arisen during legal maneuvering over disposition of his estate. Some published reports alleged that he had periods of mania or depression. Dr. Alford found this not true and he also ruled out probable or possible dementia as well as Pick's disease and Parkinsonism.

Medical Probability

"In all reasonable medical probability, Howard Hughes was not afflicted by any structural neurological disease affecting his mental competence," Mr. Hill told Probate Judge Pat Gregory.

[The Nevada attorney general said today that FBI tests have determined that the so-called Mormon will attributed to Hughes is a forgery, the Associated Press reported from Las Vegas.]

[The official, Robert List, said in Nevada's Clark County District Court that separate tests conducted by two FBI investigators in Washington had determined that the three-page, handwritten document represents "an unskillful attempt to copy or simulate the handwriting of Hughes."]

[However, Mr. List said, the tests failed to determine who wrote the document, which turned up last April 27 in the Salt Lake City headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints.]

The will is the one offered for probate by Noah Dietrich, a former Hughes aide, whom the will named as executor of the estate.

Among the beneficiaries named in this so-called Mormon will is Melvin Dummer, a laborer living at Ogden, Utah. At first, Mr. Dummer, who faces a possible 25-year prison term and \$34,000 fine, pleaded not guilty. He was released on his own recognizance.

The indictment is the first of several contemplated by Justice Department officials who conducted the investigation. They have urged Mr. Bell to prosecute middle-level personnel involved in the surveillance activities in hopes that their indictment will lead to further prosecution of several current and former high-ranking FBI executives.

### 2 Suspected Terrorists Surrender in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP).—Two fugitives from the Weather Underground terrorist group, Robert Roth and Phoebe Hirsch, have surrendered to Chicago authorities after seven years of pursuit on a 1969 indictment on charges of mob action and aggravated battery.

Mr. Roth was released on \$100 bond and Miss Hirsch on her own recognizance after they surrendered on March 25. An estimated 50 to 300 persons consider themselves members of the group, which began as a Vietnam war protest movement. Authorities are pursuing 17 of them.

Federal funds for the space shuttle, a combination aircraft-spacecraft the size of a DC-9 that would be blasted into orbit by traditional rocketry but would land like an airplane to be used repeatedly, have been stretched out to the point that the first operational missions have been delayed by almost four years, to 1979 at the earliest.

Some members of Congress have complained that the shuttle is a "make-work" project aimed less at a specific series of missions, which might be done more cheaply with unmanned vehicles, than at keeping the space program alive.

Even NASA's one big unmanned vehicle launching scheduled, this year, the High Energy Astronomy Observatory, due to be sent into space later this month, is four years behind the original target date set by a presidential study group.

### Poverty Indices Increased by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—The Labor Department said it is raising the official poverty level for a nonfarm family of four to \$5,850 to reflect increases in consumer prices.

The figure is \$350 more than last year's poverty level of \$5,500. The Census Bureau said about 10 per cent of the nation's families, or 34 million families, earned less than last year's poverty level. Current figures were not available.

In 1971, about 13 per cent of the nation's nonfarm families of four earned less than the poverty level, which was \$4,137 at the time. The poverty level for a farm family of four was raised by \$275 to \$4,980 this year, the government said.

### Israel Ship Strike Grows

TEL AVIV, April 15 (Reuters).—Israeli merchant marine officers today extended their 11-day-old strike to include Israeli ships overseas.



CH IN HER PROTEST—Susan Halas, a photographer for the Maui (Hawaii) News, takes a swing at Vice-Admiral Samuel Gravelly Jr., commander of the U.S. fleet, as the admiral prevents her from boarding a helicopter taking officials ashore on the island. The island has been used as a Navy firing ground and aliens want the practice stopped because of the island's historical value. Miss Halas later was arrested on trespassing charges after an alleged shoving match.

## 'Significant Increase' in Risk Found

### Concorde Fire Hazards Cited by U.S. Experts

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Government analysts found more than four years to two features found in the Concorde's engine nacelles: a significant increase in the risk of fire and explosion and with subsonic jetliners,

according to a report released yesterday.

The study was made public by the Environmental Defense Fund, an organization opposed to the Concorde, which obtained the document from the government under the Freedom of Information Act.

The study, by experts of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Air Force, said the increased risk is caused by the high temperature of the Concorde's engine nacelles, which are the engines of the fuel tanks.

Because of those factors concerning the British-French jetliner, the study said, the protective effect of burning a fuel called "jet-A" is canceled.

Jet-A is a relatively safe fuel used in passenger planes because it does not explode easily. But the government study said that under conditions found in the Concorde, low-volatility fuel is more likely to behave like a highly volatile mixture called "jet-B."

High Temperatures

The Concorde fuel reaches temperatures between 140 degrees and 200 degrees Fahrenheit during flight, descent and landing because the fuel is used to cool the plane's skin, which is greatly heated by friction during supersonic flight, the report said.

By comparison, fuel in a subsonic jet is about 40 degrees below zero.

The study said the higher temperatures pose an increased danger of static electricity causing a fuel-tank explosion during refueling operations and also raises concern during flight.

The report also expressed concern because the fuel tanks on the Concorde, unlike those on subsonic jets, are in direct contact with parts of the engine compartments. It said this poses the danger that shrapnel from an engine turbine failure could puncture the tank and let fuel spill directly into the hot engine and ignite.

The FAA study recommended that the Concorde be fitted with a nitrogen fire-suppression system if it is licensed for use by U.S. airlines.

Protest Chief-Challenged

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP).—The leader of an anti-Concorde demonstration planned for Sunday at Kennedy Airport was ordered to show cause today why he should not be stopped from leading the protest.

Stung by the protest, which has organized the protest through a group called Concorde Alert, said the rally would go forward as scheduled.

"The court may be able to stop me from leading the demonstration," Mr. Levinson said, "but there is no way they can stop the people from coming down and protesting."

## Projects Are Few and Behind Schedule

### U.S. Space Program Is Lagging for Lack of Interest, Money

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT).—The bustling activity at the new National Air and Space Museum, whose 10 acres of satellites and planes have become the most popular tourist attraction in town, contrasts sharply with the almost melancholy atmosphere at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration across the street on Independence Avenue.

Visitors to the tens of thousands have been pouring into the museum since it opened its doors in July—the 7 millionth arrived Tuesday—to view the capsules ridden by John Glenn, the first American to orbit the earth, and the astronauts who went to the moon.

The museum is visited by five times as many people as the White House, three times as many as the Washington Monument and even passed the Capitol as the biggest drawing card.

But few of the as many as 80,000 visitors a day who stop by the museum are even aware of the

proximity of NASA headquarters and most could not seem to care less. The space program is rarely in the public view these days and apparently is out of the public mind as well.

Glorious Days Past

Gone are the ecstatic calls from the Oval Office to the surface of the moon and the program was rarely, if ever, mentioned in last year's presidential campaign. President Carter made a cursory, 30-minute inspection trip to NASA headquarters two months ago, as he did to many federal agencies, but did not even mention the future of the space program.

Indeed, Vice-President Mondale was a leader when he was in the Senate in fights to hold down spending on the one big project the space agency has left, the multibillion-dollar reusable space shuttle.

By way of comparison, Vice-President Spiro Agnew, in the heady days of the first manned lunar landing in 1969, spoke confidently of the construction of space stations on the surface of

the moon and manned expeditions to Mars at costs of scores of billions of dollars. Those amounts did not seem to faze anyone at the time.

Proposals for grandiose space projects are still around, such as one prepared by the Stanford Research Institute calling for an orbital antenna two miles in diameter that would listen for communications from other civilizations.

Sunlight Mirror

Another suggests a gigantic mirror in space to reflect sunlight to the earth in normal periods of night. But such projects are extremely unlikely in view of their price tags—\$9 billion for the antenna, \$15 billion for the mirror.

The space budget has been almost static since the last manned lunar landing five years ago and is likely to remain so for the rest of this decade. Three prolonged missions by astronauts aboard the Skylab orbital research station, and even the celebrated joint flight with the

## I Says Carter May Seek Anti-Trust Action by Congress

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The administration is considering Congress to take legislation to break apart industries created by "giant corporations," Attorney General Griffin said yesterday.

Bell, in identical speeches Anti-Trust Section of the American Bar Association and Nader's Public Citizen said the government's exercise with very large monopolies raises the possibility they are too big for courts to effectively.

Bell acknowledged that the monopoly problem Congress "would need more political than the approach through the

the questions at hand in the basic restructuring of an industry and the shape American economy," he said. These are questions that shape most appropriately

### Insurance Signed

### Joining Vote

### Congress Pay

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—President Carter has signed a law stipulating that Congress will get no pay raises without first voting on them. It also a program which expired 31 to provide emergency aid for the long-term mem-

law will retain the special session to recommend congressional raises and the President will decide whether to recommend them. But both houses then have to approve the increase rolled vote before it can take effect. Under the old law raise automatically went into effect unless either house rejected it.

In February, there was a public when a 23-per-cent pay for Congress, federal judges their top officials took without a record vote.

law will provide unemployment benefits for persons who exhausted the 39 weeks of their regular state and federal-state compensation. This will cost \$528 million this fiscal year ending 30 and \$215 million next

### Will Drop Trial

### 'Deep Throat' Star

EMPHIS, April 15 (AP).—Attorney "Mike Cody said today he would not continue prosecution of Harry Reems, the lead in the pornographic "Deep Throat," on obscenity charges.

His decision should end the case against the actor who was indicted in U.S. District Court last year. U.S. District Judge J. Wallace Wells set aside the conviction Monday and ordered a trial but Mr. Cody, who took three weeks ago, said his case would not retry Mr. Reems.

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## The Impassioned Ones

When the Spanish government decided to legalize the Communist party, the armed forces were unhappy and even the Communists tended to play down any return of their president, Dolores Ibarruri, from Moscow exile. All of this lack of enthusiasm, including the government's tolerance of Communism, gives a strong note of irony to Mrs. Ibarruri's treasured nickname from the Spanish Civil War: "La Pasionaria." For unlike the tragic days of four decades ago, there is relatively little political passion in Spain. And, one wonders, what is the source of political passion anywhere in the world today?

It exists. It sets off bombs and kills people: it breeds rhetoric and war. But it is not quite the same as when disciplined crowds shouted "Sieg heil" to Adolf Hitler's rancorous oratory or crowds sang of the victims of starvation in embattled Madrid. Now, of course, any passion for the swastika is regarded as at least potential insanity while it has become increasingly difficult to develop a passion for Karl Marx, since Lenin and Stalin, Mao and Castro, have intervened. What, then, spurs on the Baader-Meinhof gang or the strange band that kidnapped Patricia Hearst? Or those others who came from Japan to fight for the Palestinians? That local ethnic sovereignty has become the most serious source of political violence is plain enough—even the Spanish generals and admirals seem less afraid of such ideological foes as the Communists than of the Catalans and the Basques, which in the United States the islands of Nanuet and Martha's Vineyard have, by seeking to break

away from the state of Massachusetts, tended to reduce the issue of local autonomy to something close to absurdity.

Yet through all these tribal conflicts run threads of broader themes. Angola was and is torn, as an at least theoretically independent state by the battles between Marxists and non-Marxists. The same strains are complicated among Ethiopia and her neighbors by tensions between Christians and Moslems, whose rivalries can be seen in such dictatorships as that of Idi Amin. What does Libya's Qadhafi seek in his strange foreign policies?

After World War I, there was a mixture of nationalist rivalries, of the old imperialism, and of ideologies such as that launched by Marx and put into effect by Lenin; by D'Annunzio in Fiume, translated to all Italy by Mussolini; crowned by Hitler, advanced by the traditions of the Japanese Samurai. And each produced, in itself and in opposition, its own impassioned ones; together, they made a deadly war.

The Pasionarias of today are just as complicated, just as convinced by national disciplines or by personal inspiration that they must kill their enemies if they cannot convince them. One can read in the diplomatic records of the past confusions and misunderstandings of just what was involved in, say, a Danzig, a Fiume; in the fate of the Ruhr or the double murder of a Yugoslav king and a French foreign minister. It can only be hoped that today's leaders will learn more about the passionate ones of today, what their passions imply, and how they are to be dealt with.

## One China, Still Divisible

The disclosure that President Nixon told the Chinese in 1972 of his intention to "normalize" relations with Peking during his second term opens a small window on history. But it changes nothing in the Chinese-American relationship. The question was and remains how the two governments can navigate diplomatically around their rival concerns for Taiwan.

Nixon's intentions were implicit all along and the Chinese invited him back, despite his disgrace, to remind his successors of them. But what was to be the deal? "Normalization" is a euphemism for full diplomatic relations with Peking, meaning that the ambassadors would alter the names of their so-called liaison offices to embassies and perform their representational and consular business without charade. Presumably, it would also mean more systematic exchanges of official visitors, more traffic in tourists and more regular, if not freer, coverage of Peking by U.S. newsmen. All this is desirable to preserve the momentum of diplomacy and trade toward a day of truly normal relations. But at what price to the security and prosperity of the people of Taiwan and to the U.S. responsibility for them?

\* \* \*

The desire for at least some level of relations led both China and the United States to decide in 1972 that they would engage each other without really resolving the Taiwan question. Since the Communists in Peking and the Nationalist Chinese governing Taiwan had always agreed that there was only one China, Nixon and Henry Kissinger found it expedient to acknowledge that "all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China." Not all the 14 million Taiwanese would agree with that formulation, but the United States thus slipped the question in return for tacit indications from the Communist regime that it did not intend to invade the island anytime soon. The U.S. officials signed a communiqué in Shanghai at the end of Nixon's visit, reaffirming their interest in a "peaceful settlement" between the Chinese some day and linking the final withdrawal of U.S.

troops and military installations from Taiwan to that settlement.

The troops have been reduced from 9,000 to fewer than 1,800 and those remaining are not essential to the island's defense. Not even the Seventh Fleet or the formal defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan is essential as long as Peking lacks the air and sea power to invade. But what would be the effect of a renunciation of that treaty on other U.S. security guarantees to South Korea and Japan, and above all, on the business climate, investment patterns and thriving economy of Taiwan itself? These are practical reasons for preserving the moral undertakings made to the Taiwanese a generation ago. As the Chinese Nationalists age and mellow, the Taiwanese are beginning to enjoy a measure of self-government and, though not politically free in the customary sense, they are clearly opposed to Communist rule.

Eight of Taiwan's 10 main trading partners have adopted the so-called Japanese formula of diplomacy by switching their embassies from Taipei on Taiwan to Peking and leaving their business on the island in the hands of so-called trade and information offices. Peking has accepted this charade just as it has accepted ours in reverse. But its claims of sovereignty over Taiwan are understandably offended by a formal military treaty with the island, so the Japanese formula may not work for Washington.

For a time, many Western experts in Chinese affairs had predicted that unless the United States reached out to Peking, even at Taiwan's expense, the Peking government would turn hostile or revert to its alliance with the Soviet Union. That has not happened. On the contrary, the successors of Mao Tse-tung have made United States resistance to Soviet power, rather than support for Taiwan, the test of their affection for Washington. So increased trade and other contacts with Peking remain possible. Taiwan notwithstanding. As President Carter's budget director, Bert Lance, once remarked in another context "if it ain't broke, don't fix it."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Defense of the West?

France has launched into a "defense-of-the-West" operation in Zaire. . . . Never before had France taken part in Africa in a conflict tending to be internationalized and fraught with so many perils.

Despite the justifications from the Elysée Palace, it is indeed an intervention of a military nature that is involved. It is intended to demonstrate the determination of Paris in the face of the "subversion" that Moscow and Havana are spreading on the continent. Because of this, it will reassure the moderate Africans whom the visits of

Messrs. Podgorny and Castro have alarmed. Will it help to rescue the Zaire regime? One is entitled, in passing, to question the necessity and urgency of such a deployment of means, if it is true, as Mr. Mobutu claims, that the invaders are few and in a bad position.

Beyond these technical aspects, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's initiative will be understood in Africa as a political gesture. . . . It marks the active involvement of Paris in the quarrels between "moderates" and "militants" that is tearing the continent.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

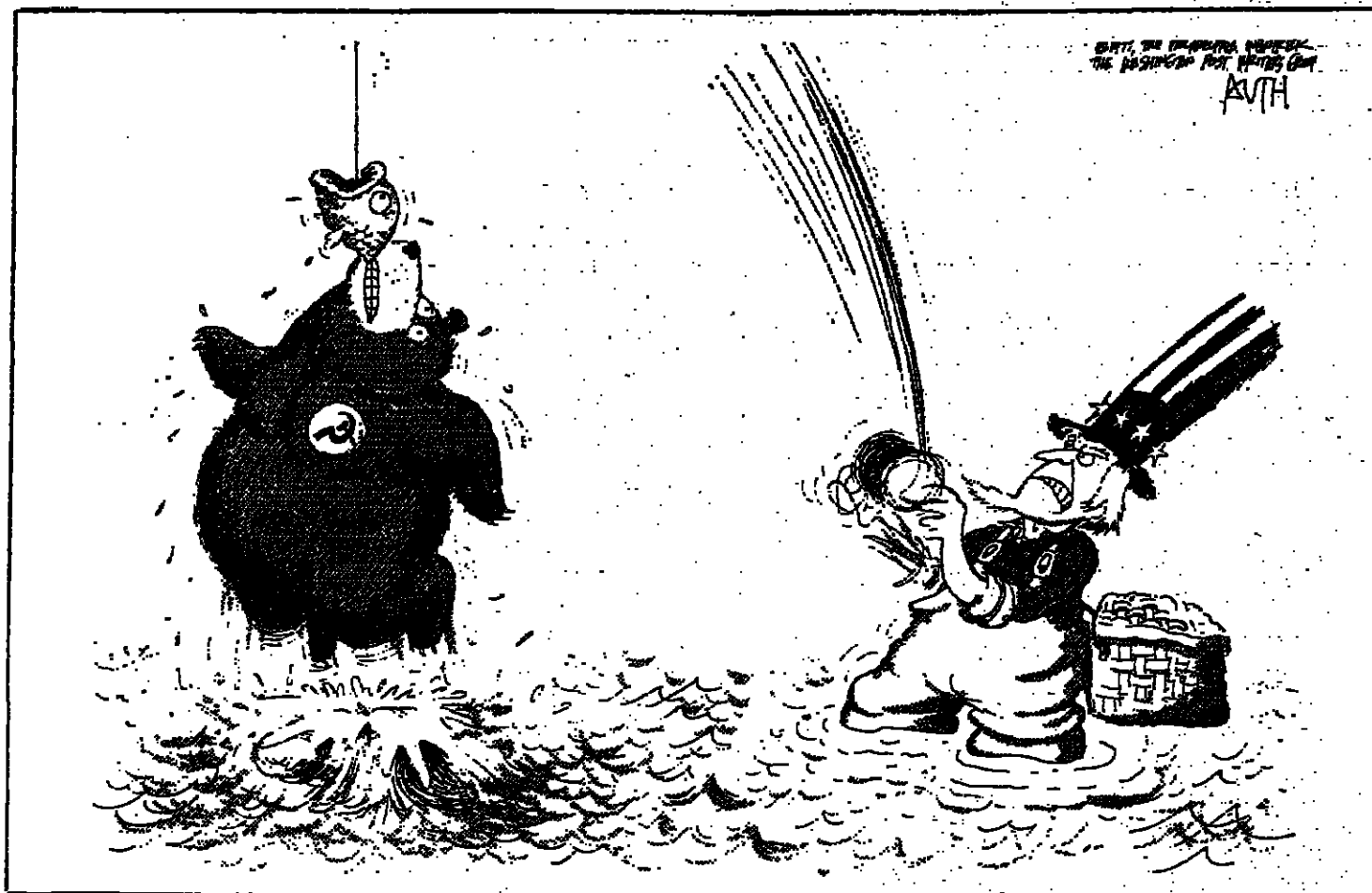
April 16, 1902

BERLIN—At an early hour yesterday morning a terrific thunderstorm broke over Berlin. For five hours the storm raged. The meteorological department records no such torments for the past sixty years as deluged Berlin and the suburbs. No lives are reported to be lost, but the lightning did considerable damage. During the course of the storm the fire brigade was rung up over 400 times.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 16, 1927

NEW YORK—He's off! The one and only Babe Ruth, most expensive piece of ivory in the national game, got his first home-run of the 1927 campaign here today, as he led the New York Yankees to a 6-3 victory over Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. Meanwhile in the National League the New York Giants won by the same score over the Philadelphia Phillies, 6-3, as the Cubs beat the Cardinals 1-0.



## France Plugs a Hole in Africa

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Sub-Saharan Africa's twin curses are racism and tribalism. Racism, developed enormously under colonialism, disfavored non-whites but it has since, during decolonization, favored blacks over some whites and almost all Asians. Tribalism remains universal and contributes to the region's disunity, corrupt government and feeble development.

The late Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie, whose vision dominated the Organization of African Unity, believed artificial borders drawn between former colonies that are now states were better than no frontiers at all. Once stability became a habit, new dividing lines could be delimited; otherwise there would be chaos, exciting the innumerable tribes, often on two sides of every border.

Nigeria's civil war with Biafra province was basically a tribal conflict seeking to prevent secession of a large, rich area. Angola's recent independence war and the present war in Zaire's Shaba (Kangas) Province have been essentially tribal.

### Shaba Province

Hundreds of thousands of Bakongo refugees from Angola live in today's Zaire where that tribe is based. Likewise, most of the force invading southern Zaire from Angola are Lunda tribesmen who originally lived in Shaba (then Kangas) Province and fled to Angola when it was Portuguese. Potentially similar situations—involving only tribalism, not racism—exist throughout Africa.

While the men engaged in the Shaba fighting are relatively few, the number of foreign powers concerned is large because the stakes are enormous—the vast southern copper mines on which Zaire lives. There has been intermittent trouble in Shaba since 1960 when the province seceded but was restored to Zaire with the help of foreign intervention. The ultimate result was reestablishment of a wobbly, corrupt national state under President Mobutu Sese Seko, whose rise in personal wealth is said to have outstripped that of his country at home.

Yet it is hard to create good government or democratic habits amid populations that have had few educational or economic benefits and whose first loyalty is pledged to tribal, not national, leaders. Thus the Lundas emerging from Angola—who are clearly not the returning "Katangan" guerrillas they pretend to be since the latter would mostly be too old to fight—are welcomed by their tribe.

Moreover, they have been well armed with Soviet weapons in Angola, trained and logistically supported by Cuban ideological mercenaries. And, while Moscow pretends a hands-off policy, President Thombi-Opaongo of the (former French) Congo praises Moscow's "benevolent" attitude in this fracas and says the U.S.S.R. "could only do its duty."

### Getting Support

Several foreign countries have chosen to support Mobutu to one or another degree, calculating that he is suffering from aggression and even if he is no Sir Galahad, neither would be his replacement (probably a kinsman of the late Moïse Tshombe).

The Zairian Army has to date demonstrated no quality but fleetness of foot. It is now beginning to get logistical aid from the United States, Belgium and China as well as political backing from Sudan and Egypt. The most important assistance, however, comes from Morocco and France.

The Moroccans sent 1,500 of their tough troops with more on stand-by ready to depart. They were flown partially in Moroccan and Zairian aircraft but primarily by Belgian planes. Both France and Belgium have small military advisory missions in Zaire and sent arms in the past.

Nonetheless the decision to ferry Moroccan troops was sufficiently important for President Giscard d'Estaing to explain it in a national television interview. He said Zaire and Morocco had requested the move but the operation would be over within a week. France has over a consistent

interest in protecting French-speaking Africa. As recently as 1976, it referred officially to its little-known mobile "Force d'Intervention." This has a forward element in Senegal and a larger element (the Eleventh Parachute Division) in southern France. Some years ago the admiral commanding the intervention force's forward element told me it

was ready to intervene anywhere in Francophone Africa. Thus, while only aircraft (so far) have been summoned to help Zaire, Giscard followed a long French tradition, established by De Gaulle, in going it alone in Africa when Paris felt France's or Europe's interests were threatened.

Although it is not widely known,

France even intervened more effectively in the Angolan civil war than the United States. It quickly withdrew when it saw how things were going. As Giscard says: "This is independent French policy." It has not been deflected by American reluctance or Soviet opposition. Whether it can stabilize uneasy Zaire remains to be seen.

## Taking Up Problem of Democracy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Ever since the beginnings of democratic government, the representatives of the people in parliament or congress have puzzled over a fundamental philosophical question: Whether to vote for the special interests of the people who elected them, or for the larger interests of the nation.

Most of the time—it is no big deal—the conflict of local, state and regional interests usually produces a national compromise or consensus, which nobody quite likes but everybody can tolerate. Once in a while, however, members of the Congress have to decide whether they are ambassadors from their regions or representatives of the nation, and President Carter's energy and trade policies are now putting this hard dilemma before every member of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The new Democratic senator from New York, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, illustrates the point. He is the most engaging and articulate of the new senators on Capitol Hill. When he was a professor at Harvard, a top official in the Labor Department and Ambassador to India and the United Nations in previous administrations, he saw the world as a whole and was almost recklessly honest in defining America's widest possible interests.

But now, as senator from New York, he is using all his considerable talents to argue for his own constituency, and he is a formidable advocate. Listen to him in Herald Square about the problems of the garment industry of New York City.

"Last year, imports of apparel grew by 24 per cent in quantity," he said. "In seven years, one job in three has been lost in the apparel industry of the city."

"We believe in international free trade. But there is a limit to what the workers of this city must endure in the name of a (free trade) principle few have heard of."

Local Problem But Moynihan knows better than most members of the Senate that the principle of free trade produces more exports and more jobs in this country as a whole than it loses through competitive imports from abroad, but he is now doing, though he knows better, what most senators do in defending their local personal and political concerns.

He has obviously a grievous local problem in the New York garment industry, but he is not putting it in perspective. He is an educator and an historian by tradition, but he is not educating. He is dramatizing the particular rather than explaining the general problem of international trade.

In fact, he is even threatening Carter on trade policy. "I send this friendly warning to the 'Carter' administration," he said in the garment district this week. "Go out and get a good agreement, a fair agreement. If you don't, don't come back, and for sure, don't come back to the Senate Finance Committee, of which I am a member."

This is important only as a symbol of the worst problem Carter is going to have to face when he presents his energy, trade, disarmament and tax policies to the Congress. Everybody is for Carter's policies against waste, pollution, pork-barrel water projects, tax rip-offs, and defense

cutbacks until they hit the interests of their local constituencies.

Carter would like to believe that the American people would conserve fuel, cut their speed on the highways and the heat in their houses—after all, he has argued that they are "good," cooperative and compassionate people—but at the same time, he has drafted an energy program that would tax big cars, put an up-to-50-cents-a-gallon tax on gasoline over the next few years, and invest in the development of nuclear and solar energy.

Voting Their Fears As a national policy, this undoubtedly makes a lot of sense, but it worries the auto manufacturers, the auto unions, the environmentalists, and many others who fear atomic accidents and wastes—and most members of the Congress are voting their political fears.

This is a very old problem of democracy, as Pat Moynihan knows better than almost any other member of the Senate. Edmund Burke defined the issue of local versus national responsibilities in representative government in his famous speech to the electors of Bristol, as long ago as Nov. 3, 1774. "Certainly, gentlemen," Burke said, "it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to any man, or to any set of men living."

Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests. Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation with one interest—that of the whole, where not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole."

This is the principle that will now be tested in the coming struggle for policy between the President and the Congress over energy and trade. Carter has infuriated the textile industry, the shoe industry, and the television industry by indicating that he will not sacrifice the nation's exports in order to give them the protection they want against foreign imports.

The chances are that all this will be decided in the end by Carter's ability to persuade the Congress of Edmund Burke's principle: "You choose a member indeed," he told the voters of Bristol, "but when you have chosen, he is not a member of Bristol; he is a member of Parliament."

## Letters

### 'Phillipine'

Waverley Rook, and your readers, may be amused to learn of a charming custom associated with almonds.

In days before World War I, mendicants used to be passed around as one of the dessert courses at formal dinners. This consisted of the nuts of the almond, of the hazelnut, with dried figs and dried raisins known as mendicants because it was the "convenience" food of the Middle Ages given to beggars and to wandering troubadours.

Each gentleman had at his table setting a special knife with which to cut open the shell of the green almonds which were preferred to the dried ones. Should he find that his shell contained twin almonds, he would call out "Phillipine" and ceremoniously hand one of the twin nuts to his dinner partner, eating the other one himself. Custom required that he make a formal call on the lady soon thereafter, bringing a small gift.

The lady would greet the gentleman by calling him "Phillipine" and he would call her "Phillipine." He would then hand her a small gift, known as a "Phillipine."

The value could be nominal, but it could also be sumptuous present, provided it remained small. This was the sole instance when a gentleman could give a valuable gift to a lady not related to him.

In my own family, my grandmother's favorite jewel was a pair of perfectly matched black pearls made into earrings and given to her as a Phillipine.

They had been given to her as a Phillipine present by a gentleman she had only met once in her life, when she had been partnered with him at a dinner party. She never referred to them as her pearls nor as her earrings but always as her Phillipine.

SOPHIE GOSSELIN, Tunbridge Wells, England.

### 'Black Holes'

Is it correct to lump black holes with pulsars and quasars as sources of electromagnetic waves (NASA Satellite To Study Sources of Space Energy, IET, April 8)? According to my admittedly undergraduate knowledge of astronomy, the so-called "black hole" in space could not possibly be the "source" of anything.

Black holes are a purely theoretical construction proposed as the logical completion of the Herzsprung-Russell diagram of stellar evolution: When a star reaches the end of its life, its constituent particles lose their energy and collapse in upon themselves, forming an unimaginably dense mass of relatively small size. The gravitational field generated by such a mass would be so great that nothing, not even light, could escape from it. Hence, the name.

According to this theory the black hole is rather like the purple cow: Nobody has seen one (since it cannot emit anything transformable into detectable phenomena); and nobody ever hopes to see one (i.e. fall into its clutches).

MARK D. KENNEDY, Stuttgart, West Germany.

## Plutonium

## And Carter

## Decision

By Joseph Kraus

WASHINGTON—Some of the best minds in America to mention Britain, France, many and Japan—have been puzzled by President Carter's most recent statements on nuclear proliferation. Part of the puzzle arises from the complexity of the subject, another part from what has been a slip of the tongue.

But the heart of the conundrum, I think, lies in an unspoken and me welcome, evolution of Mr. Carter's outlook—a process from candidate to President. The starting point for a president is the quickened interest of countries in nuclear power as a result of the international crisis. The safe, easy, prodigious such power is in reactors using uranium fuel is how this country proceeds.

A potentially more effective method would be to reprocess spent nuclear fuel. By reprocessing extracts some 30 per cent more energy over the reprocessing of uranium. Plutonium can then be used in "breeder" reactors which in the available fuel by a factor. The problem is plutonium can also be used to make nuclear weapons.

At first the problem was small. The only countries processing fuel were the States, Britain and France, already had nuclear weapons three ventured on an expert basis into commercial reprocessing for breeder reactors—but projects were costly and opened technical problems.

But reprocessing and the er appealed especially to Germany, which lacked oil of fuels and easy disposal of the spent fuel. As the Germans moved to reprocessing plants, the big who are in the same bind in both fuels and waste disposal followed suit. Moreover, many and France contrast export reprocessing plants, plete with breeder reactors French to Pakistan, the Ge to Brazil. At that point arose the clear danger of export of reprocessing plant breeder reactors would be the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The first important part to blow the whistle on that was Jimmy Carter. In a campaign speech, he sketched out a policy line which, with an example set by A in deferring development of nuclear's commercial breeders, B.C., and proceed a moratorium on all international sales of reprocessing plants. In a general agreement, would make nuclear fuel while subjecting dangerous fumes of the fuel cycle to international control.

He and Vice-President Daley, the last time in face-to-face talks and telephone conversations with the last Britain, France, Germany, Japan, State Department shuttled back and forth capitals in a special effort the German-Brazilian deal. But pressure only made Germans and Japanese harder against a process made in America which claimed did not meet their needs regarding assurance of fuel and short space for waste disposal. resistance came home to Carter. In a statement on nuclear last Thursday, he reit President Ford's decision to development of the commercial breeder plant at Barnwell called for international control over reprocessing.

But the tone of his message was markedly diplomatic. said: "We are not trying to impose our will on . . . France, Britain and West many." Those nations, he in response to a question "a perfect right to go ahead continue with their own reprocessing efforts."

The administration can the pressure on behind scenes in international negotiations due to resume at the of this month. Furthermore evolution followed by Carter the nuclear issue provide right model for most other tions, including the Near East dealing with the Soviet. Above all he needs to transition from the highly e centric, even provincial, p obsessed by American war a world leader sensitive to complexity of international tions and aware that those solutions only by accommodation of many national interests.







## AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

## Paris

Cornelis Zitman, Galerie Dina Vierny, 36 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to May 25.

Cornelis Zitman, 50, has been sculpting for 30 years. This is his second show in Paris and his work has gained in power and lost a faintly bizarre and almost morbid tinge that appeared in some of his works of the first show. His latest work is, in a sense, astonishing. Zitman, who lives in Venezuela, has a preference for the unusual features of a population of mixed Indian and African descent. His larger-than-life women, with their extraordinary aura of femininity, can radiate the sort of imposing, almost "frightening" presence which, in another age, could account for the power of a well-known idol. Zitman shows himself to be a strong, original sculptor of the human body, with a sense of magic and quite often a comic sense—a real artist, and, rarer still, a real sculptor.

Ancient Persian Laquer-Ware, Galerie Cyrus, 65-71, Champs-Élysées, Paris 8, to April 23.

An important collection of splendidly refined works on paper, including a book of drawings, pen holders, etc., on loan from the private collection of the Shahbanou of Iran. The collection ranges from the 17th century to the present and represents a precious and delightful art form which has not yet been thoroughly explored. A text by Souren Melikian is provided in lieu of a catalogue and sums up the present state of expert knowledge.

Keiun and Hachiro Kanno, Galerie Janette Ostier, 36 Place des Vosges, Paris 3, to April 30. Keiun Kanno, born in 1925, and Hachiro Kanno, born in 1944, are brothers. The elder is a calligrapher, the younger a painter, and this exhibition is devoted to work done in com-

mon and in a traditional vein inspired by the artists' understanding of Zen. It is a spare, sometimes evocative art that reflects a particularly Japanese view of nature in the cosmic sense.

Molas of the Kuna Indians of Panama, Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Bucherie, Paris 5, to May 28.

Molas are rectangular designs, originally intended as part of a woman's clothing, made of up to seven layers of cotton of strongly contrasted colors, cut out and sewn together, not in juxtaposition like a quilt, but one on top of the other. The present show offers a large collection of rather intricate pieces.

Fred Deux, Galerie la Hune, 14 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to May 2.

Drawings and engravings by Fred Deux, including three volumes of recently published engravings. Deux is a remarkable draftsman whose inspiration turns mostly to what might be described as a form of organic abstraction.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## London

Late Gothic Art from Cologne, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to June 1.

Gothic Europe of the 15th and 16th centuries was essentially an age of faith, a faith particularly expressed in the quality and character of its art; and most particularly in a rich and pious city like Cologne, where episodes from the lives of saints, and of the Holy Family became the chief subject of essentially votive art. This loan show of more than 60 items comprises not only paintings by Stephen Lochner and the Masters of St. Severin, of the Life of the Virgin, and of the Saint Bartholomew altarpiece, but also sculpture, textiles, stain-

ed glass and illuminated manuscripts.

Destiny Unknown, Bedford House Gallery, 106 Kensington Church Street, London W.8, to April 26.

Founded by a group of Italian artists in 1960, the periodical *Humor Graphic* publishes satirical and black-comedy drawings on single themes. The latest issue concerns itself with eschatology, "the doctrine of death and judgment, heaven and hell," most of the drawings for which are to be seen in this witty exhibition. I especially like Mantegazza's variations on the theme of the human skull; Conigli's variants on contemporary kitsch; and Zennino's personages trapped by their own fears.

Jürgen Brodwolf, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, London W.1, to April 30.

Under the title "A Private World," Brodwolf shows two series of figurative, large relief paintings of paper mâché figures on cloth, and smaller assemblages with paint-tube figures. Using these unpromising materials, he composes a poignant and animated world which throws new light on the burdensome nature of everyday living.

Rodolphe Dugay, Lucie Lambert, Canada House Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London S.W.1, to May 4.

Two Quebec artists share a complementary graphics show—Rodolphe Dugay (1891-1973) was concerned with the traditional values and farming life of his province, which he expressed in a series of 40 woodcuts. Lucie Lambert (b. 1947) shows an album of 12 black and white silk-screens of lumber floating downstream, which accompany a parallel poem, "Frayerie," by Yvon Rivard, professor of French and Quebec literature at McGill.

Six Continental British Artists, Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish Street, London W.1, to May 14.

As Dr. Paul Hodin points out in his catalogue foreword to this show, if we may speak of an Ecole de Paris largely composed of foreigners working in France, we may with equal justice speak of an Ecole de Londres, of which the six Continental-born artists

Shakespeareans Meet EAST BERLIN, April 15 (Reuters).—Some 1,300 Shakespeare experts, from 12 countries gathered in the East German city of Weimar yesterday for a four-day series of seminars on "continuity and change" in the poet's work.



"SS. Peter and Dorothea" by the Master of the St. Bartholomew altarpiece in U.K. show.

In this show formed or form an important part. Jankel Adler (1895-1949), Henryk Gotlib (1890-1988), Josef Herman (b. 1911) and Zdzislaw Ruzicki (b. 1907) were all Polish by birth. Martin Bloch (1883-1954), German and Jacob Bernfield (died 1975), Czech; and all brought their own personal ways of seeing and portraying to England. They have in common technical mastery, a tendency to expressionist aesthetics, and a penchant for the juxtaposition of vivid contrasting colors.

Frans Kline, 1910-1962, Mayor Gallery, 14 South Molton Street, London W.1, to May 14. This show of 18 works on paper opens with the figurative "Cat" of 1945 and ends with the untitled abstractions of 1960 and

'61. This is a seminal show, which exemplifies the development of an extraordinary mind and talent, an artist who, in a few seemingly simple brush strokes, resolved aesthetic and visual problems of great complexity.

Important 18th & 20th-Century Works on Paper, Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W.1, to May 14.

More than 50 works in this show include particularly good drawings, a series of Matisse watercolor landscapes, a typical watercolor of St. George by Moreau, two splendid Kandinskys, a delectable Renoir drawing and a masterly portrait drawing by Lucien Freud.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

## ART IN NEW YORK

## Putting Vorticism in Its Place

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—For almost as long as anyone can remember, the English art movement known as vorticism, which came into existence on the eve of World War I, has been of greater importance to writers and literary scholars than to painters, art historians or connoisseurs of the visual arts. The reasons are not mysterious. The central animating figure of vorticism was Wyndham Lewis, who has proved to be of far greater interest to posterity as a writer than as a painter. Lewis's most energetic collaborator in promoting vorticism was Ezra Pound, an even more commanding and influential writer than Lewis himself.

As an avant-garde movement, moreover, vorticism suffered the further handicap—a handicap, at least, when it came to impressing itself upon the consciousness of later generations of artists and art historians—of failing to win the support of the greatest English art critic of the period, Roger Fry. For Fry, the modern movement in painting was largely French—Cézanne was the great hero, of course—and there existed, in any case, differences in taste and temperament between Lewis and Fry that could never be reconciled. Simply stated, the literary world has tended to accept Pound's view of the importance of vorticism, whereas the art world has tended to endorse Fry's less favorable judgment.

This difference of critical opinion has inevitably engendered among certain literary critics a bitterness amounting at times to a form of paranoia. It has also prompted a propagandist effort to elevate Lewis's pictorial achievements at the expense of those of the School of Paris. Hugh Kenner put the case bluntly in his book, "The Pound Era," published six years ago. Discussing the drawings and prints that Lewis made for an edition of Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens" around 1912-14, Kenner writes:

"The drawings have nearly all disappeared . . . this portfolio of prints is itself excessively scarce. Not being on the market where there is a vested interest in enhancing prices by talking up the enterprise has dropped out of art history, which in modern times has been written chiefly by dealers and cover collectors. (The cubist enterprise in Paris had no such misfortune.) Lewis got beyond cubism. The fact is virtually unknown."

Whether it is indeed a "fact" that Lewis went "beyond cubism" in anything that he produced as an artist is doubtful, to say the

least. But at least we are now beginning to be in a position to judge for ourselves. Within the past year, a young English critic named Richard Cork has published a mammoth two-volume study, "Vorticism and Abstract Art in the First Machine Age" (University of California Press, \$130), and an exhibition of the same title has now come to the Davis and Long Co. 744 Madison Ave., New York, through April 30.

This exhibition is itself an augmented version of a show mounted in London in 1969 under the title, "Abstract Art in England 1913-1915," and the current version is accompanied by a catalogue containing a short essay by Cork. The show includes, among many else, one of Lewis's drawings for "Timon of Athens."

There are more than 80 items in this "vorticism" exhibition and most of them will be utterly unfamiliar even to people who feel they know this crucial period in the history of modern art very well. For that reason alone, the exhibition is not to be missed. But does it support the large claims that are now being made for vorticism as an art movement? I think not. To have gone "beyond cubism" in the period in question would indeed give to any painter an immense distinction and nothing in this exhibition confirms that exalted status on any level.

It is, all the same, a remarkable show containing many revelations and it certainly gives us a more detailed if not a fundamentally different sense of what was occurring in the London art world on the eve of World War I and in the early wartime period. For what was occurring was mainly what most of us have long suspected: Cubism and its clamorous offspring, futurism, were being assimilated with varying degrees of success by a lonely band of gifted and determined artists who enjoyed the support of a writer—Ezra Pound—far more gifted than themselves.

No Major Artist The principal surprise of the exhibition is that so much minor work of real quality resulted from this effort. But there is no major artist in sight—none, that is, who can be seriously compared to cubists of the class of Picasso or Braque or Léger. If this is the conventional thing for an art critic to say about vorticism—and it is—then the conventional view is correct, after all.

As soon as you put aside the inflated claims, however, what an interesting exhibition this turns out to be! Even Wyndham Lewis turns out to be a better artist than one thought if he is judged

not on the basis of the "Timon" drawing or his self-portraits—vicious, if unconscious, effort, align the principles of oil with the English taste for illustration—but for a watercolor drawing like "Composition Blue" (1915), which, though form owes everything to cubism at least offers the promise of a strong, more personal, firmly pictorial style might developed out of this encounter with the central style of period. But the war was still that promise and Lewis was to produce anything better visual artist. When he came from the war, his best effort went into writing.

It is not Lewis, in any way who commands our primary attention in this exhibition, work of David Bomberg (1897), an artist scarcely known in the United States, overshadows him. Even Fry grudgingly acknowledged (1914) that Bomberg's art had "new plastic possibilities, a kind of orchestration of color looking at 'The Dancer' (and some of the artist's works on paper in this show see readily enough what Fry responding to.

"Rock Drill" Studies Among the other pleasures the exhibition are Jacob Epstein drawing studies for the sculpture "Rock Drill." The sculptor himself has been borrowed from Museum of Modern Art, but the drawings that capture interest—for again and again their extraordinary delicacy power, they show us the ability of another kind of artist, not the Epstein we know, an Epstein that might have.

Of the other artists repaid in the exhibition—Law Atkinson, Henry Gaudier-Bray, William Roberts, Edward Wadsworth who came along with the photographer, Langdon Coburn—think to producing an art of genuine originality. In fact, still, strong as his efforts are, the work is simply not in the same way that of the great pictorial abstract art already far to us.

In the end, one is grateful this exhibition and savor it. We are made to feel excitement of a great period sense of possibility and rest that seemed to loom on side and the talent that engaged by this high price. But it was not only or primarily the war that shaped the promise. It was some in the artistic culture of London at that moment—and about the art historians have been

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## MARKET ope Looks Potential Iranians

Douren Melikian

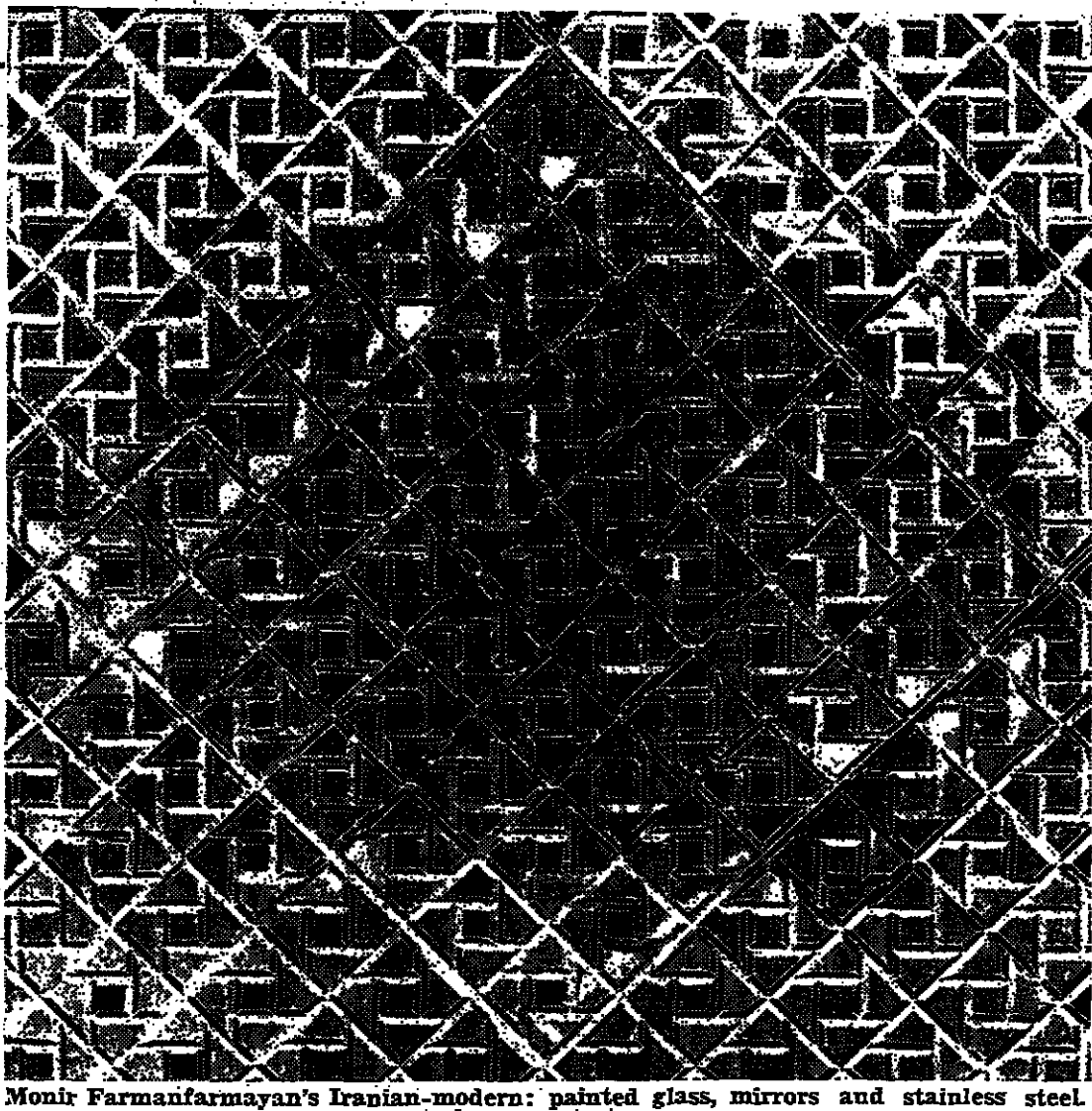
April 15 (IHT).—The Middle Eastern art market is in full swing. All are becoming involved, from decorators selling furniture, to auctioneers, to art collectors.

The latest unexpected of all vendors is contemporary art as the prime target—in first time in the West, art gallery which has itself for two decades tant-garde—kinetic and is gone out of its way to one-woman show for living in Iran. Denise

lection of Monir Farmanfarmaian's work on view April 23 at the Boulevard art gallery, is all the more so. Farmanfarmaian made little effort to herself since she has no ill. She has a detached not uncommon in the tends to forget to sign work. Few pieces carry

is the outcome of a policy to expand eastward in 1945, went to Iran and discovered Monir's her geometric forms r perspective or her stuco inlaid pieces of mirch that would appeal to launched kinetic art. th an exhibition called "ement" and made her n as the discoverer of and Agam. But she ay didn't have to go find Monir Farmanfarmaian. Her artistic background

at Cornell in 1945 and the Parsons School of and the Art Students By the mid-fifties she g fashion illustrations and Country and Gla-he remembers the days was a free-lancing lay- for Bonwit Teller with rhol drawing shoes and bottles at \$25 apiece. Her discoverer is a New Jacques Kaplan, who or her first one-woman show



Monir Farmanfarmaian's Iranian-modern: painted glass, mirrors and stainless steel.

in May, 1975, when she was developing her present style. What makes Denise René's decision remarkable is the timing. Paris contemporary art galleries have been going through a difficult period and no one is anxious to experiment. Clearly, the new venture has been accepted the more easily because it was an Iranian one with the proper ingredients: Mrs. Farmanfarmaian's patterns are largely borrowed from traditional Iranian designs in which geometry plays a major role.

The materials provide a link with Iranian art of the 19th century, which made extensive use of inlaid mirror. They can be expected to appeal to collectors who go in for works of art of that period. Indeed, the painter's own discovery of these materials came through her own collecting interest in Kajar painting on glass and objets d'art. Her decorative panels can be seen as the first modernized and Westernized versions of age-old patterns.

Can they break through on the Iranian market from such a distance? The Iranian contemporary art market is only just coming into existence. Hanging paintings on one's walls or putting sculpture in one's garden is alien to the Middle Eastern tradition.

The first gallery dealing in contemporary art was founded in 1983 by Afshane Baghi, a French dealer married to an Iranian, and did not last long. The most active of the five or six galleries that now matter at all was founded only last year by Homa Zand and Farayand Ar. Their success has been chiefly with painters firmly established abroad. Manuchehr Yekta, an Iranian by birth and a New Yorker by adoption, is one. His one-man show at the gallery Zand, which closed in January, sold out with prices in

the area of \$1,000 for large-sized drawings. Another recent success was remarkably enough that of Nasser Assar, who was trained in Tehran at the School of Fine Arts when it was run by the French, virtually a mirror reflection of the Faculté des Beaux-Arts. He left Iran for France, where he discovered Chinese painting in the free semi-abstract style invented under the Sung dynasty at a temporary exhibition in 1957.

Assar, whose works have found their way into many private collections from Belgium to the United States, and the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, lives in France and never thought of trying his luck in Iran until January. He then sent some 30 drawings, washes in India ink to a small gallery, the Galerie Litho. More than two-thirds sold in a matter of days at \$800 apiece. There was no advertising and hardly any publicity. The buyers were from the Westernized sectors of Iranian society, doctors, engineers, executives under 50 who wanted something they liked for their Western-style surroundings but not totally removed from what the Eastern tradition can relate to: the calligraphic quality of Assar's brushwork may have helped.

There is no doubt that one of the few Iranian painters in the Western tradition who made it in his own country is Paris-based abstractionist Hosayn Zenderoudi, who likes to develop calligraphic motifs. His recent winter show held at the Zand Gallery sold out his oils, selling in the area of \$5,000 for a 100-by-150-centimeter format.

Denise René is betting on Monir Farmanfarmaian's Persian design in modern media, with just that right touch of geometricism and optical effects accentuated by the use of mirror bits to suit Denise René's own image. It is a shrewd bet.

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## Cant 'That No Other Mortal Can Understand'

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK (NYT).—Lawyers and judges seem to have a "peculiar cant and jargon of their own, that no other mortal can understand," Gulliver said of the people he met in his travels.

Lawyers have ignored such Swiftian barbs for centuries, content to practice a mysterious science inaccessible to the uninitiated.

But now, in law journals, in speeches, in classrooms and in courtrooms, lawyers and judges are beginning to worry about how often they have been misunderstood, and they are discovering that sometimes they cannot even understand each other.

In a recent Law Review article, John Waltz, a Northwestern University law professor, related the tale of the confused and frightened client who is greeted by his lawyer with "a flurry of references to such legal esoterica as the voir dire, res ipsa loquitur and rule in Shelley's case. The lawyer assumes comprehension (or is attempting to prevent it). The client shakes his head and prays."

Or take these examples from opinions published last month in the New York Law Journal. At the pens of judges, "all the more is stretched to 'hereinafter'" and a routine landlord-tenant dispute is elevated into a controversy between the "petitioner-landlord-appellant" and "the respondent-tenant-respondent."

Legal Maxim

Then there is the judge who relied on what he called "the familiar legal maxim that 'he who considers merely the letter of the instrument goes but skin deep into its meaning.'"

Fred Rodell, a retired Yale Law School professor, is one of the most acerbic critics of lawyers' gibberish. In 1939, he published a book, "Woe Unto You, Lawyers!" in which he referred to lawyers' "dreary double-talk" and their "solemn hocus-pocus."

Has he seen any improvement over the years? "None," replied Prof. Rodell.

Last year, a group of citizens monitoring courts around New York State found they could not hear what was going on. This year, another group of monitors in family court had no trouble hearing, but what they heard was a modern version of Dickens's Chancery Court, where Mr. Tangle and his learned friends "tripped one another up on slippery precedents," groped "knee-deep in technicalities" and pondered "walls of words."

In a study issued this month by the Fund for Modern Courts, one of the most frequent observations made by the family court monitors was that the participants did not appear to understand fully what was happening in court.

It is not only nonlawyers—or "laymen" as lawyers call them—who are confused.

In a poll released last month by U.S. News & World Report, a majority of the judges and lawyers who responded found that the opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court were too long and confusing.

"I don't find them confusing," said Justin Stanley, the president of the American Bar Association. "But their length distresses me as much as the length of briefs distresses the judges."

75 Pages

Last November, Chief Justice Warren Burger put lawyers on notice that if they wanted the court to consider their cases they had better not overload the court with long briefs. Nothing longer than 75 pages, said the chief justice.

What else is to be done? Since lawyers are taught that every issue has at least two sides, they are often swifter at pointing up problems than at finding solutions. The progress may be glacial, but lawyers and judges are taking measures to pierce their impenetrable idiom. Efforts are being made to teach journalists about the law, to make court decisions easier to understand and to teach law students about writing.

"No other profession is subject to the public contempt and derision that sometimes befalls lawyers," said Irving Kaufman, the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in a speech last month. "This antagonism is the bitter fruit of public incomprehension of the law itself and its dynamics."

He noted that "the judge is forced for the most part to reach his audience through the medium of the press—and I include television—whose reporting of judicial decisions is all too often inaccurate or superficial."

Last fall, Yale Law School introduced a one-year program for journalists to study law, and Judge Kaufman said he hoped that "other law schools will follow Yale's lead."

the law, Judge Kaufman said there was a "compelling need" for law school to offer courses in law reporting.

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### Banned Since Revolution

## Moscow May Revive Matchmaker

Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW—The Soviet government may be getting ready to allow an old Russian institution to be revived.

business of getting men and women together has been here for half a century. The revolution, but recent in the press suggest that government has decided it is a good thing.

Y Gazette said in its issue that people need of what it called an "ancestral service," and it went out that a computer what is needed.

the years, Soviet ideology beaten back attempts a matchmaking in any en though their position r aspects of love and has been anything tant. Some examples:

he early 1920s a revolutionist proclaimed that aning sex—had been en by socialism and made as a glass of water," sported that men "don't drink from the gutter, a glass with a dirty rim," love reigned until about ten Pravda declared that lery sex life was "bour-rough and through."

was about this time, too, middle 1930s, that the he realized that a stable needed the family as its it, to care for children ing else. Parents were

named Letter  
Put on Display  
AN April 15 (Reuters).—from the Prophet Mo-urging a 7th-century he emperor to embrace to go on display in a here.

document has been declar-entific by experts in Lon-he letter, sent to the r Heraclius, was written 5 scribes on gazelle hide ured with the prophet's hich bore the inscription med. Rasoul Allah" (the of God). King Hussein e letter was in the pos- of his grandfather, King h, who died in 1951.

again made legally responsible for their children.

• Abortion was free just after the revolution, which took place in 1917, then became frowned on and was outlawed in 1944. For the last decade or so, abortion has been accepted.

• In the 1920s divorce was as simple as mailing a postcard, literally. It became more difficult in the 1930s. Now there is what amounts to no-fault divorce.

But all through the liberal 1960s matchmaking continued to be proscribed. Even though match-making had been one of the more important small business ventures in pre-revolutionary Russia, Pravda insisted that the Communist marriage was based on love and was independent of economic considerations.

Any sort of matchmaking service, Pravda added—even an ad-

vertisement giving a man's job or education, or the size of a woman's apartment—would introduce material factors into the equation, as if they had not always been there.

Nonetheless, there has been increasing pressure for some kind of service to bring people together. The divorce rate is rising, the birthrate is falling and the number of fatherless children is increasing.

The Soviet Union is rapidly approaching zero population growth, although the government awards various medals—and money—to women with five or more children. Ten per cent of the babies are illegitimate (33 per cent in some places). In 1975 the Soviet Union recorded 30 divorces for every 100 marriages, compared with 47 per 100 in the United States, for example. In Moscow and Westernized areas like Leningrad the rate is equal to or higher than the U.S. rate.

Literary Gazette, conducting a sort of trial run, published two ads in the "lonely-hearts" style, and announced its intention to analyze the response. The ads: "Single man, 48, 5 feet 3 inches tall, educated in the humanities, homebody, wants to meet blonde woman under 35 who loves the theater and symphonic music, Moscow."

"Divorced woman, 32, 5 feet 4 inches tall, has 6-year-old child, construction technician, wants to meet man who loves sports, is cheerful and doesn't drink. Voronezh."

In its next issue Literary Gazette reported a response that consisted "overwhelmingly of genuine proposals of marriage, often accompanied by photographs." It said the writers expressed no opinion on the merits of the experiment. More than 80 per cent of the letters were from women who were for the most part over 35.

© Los Angeles Times.

### N.Y. to Keep 'Guernica' for 45 More Years

PARIS, April 15 (UPI).—The New York Museum of Modern Art can look forward to keeping the late Pablo Picasso's masterpiece "Guernica" for about four or five more years.

Roland Dumas, a Paris lawyer Picasso entrusted with the fate of the controversial artistic piece, told a news conference yesterday that "Guernica" would not be transferred to Spain, to whom Picasso donated the painting in a 1969 document, before the political situation was stabilized and full democratic freedoms were granted.

Mr. Dumas said that he estimated it would take one to two years for the new democratic institutions to be set up in Spain and two more years for the institutions to be stabilized plus one more year for the preparation of the painting for the transfer.

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**London Symphony To Tour Continent**  
LONDON, April 15 (AP).—The London Symphony Orchestra has announced that to coincide with Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee, it will embark on a 24-day European tour beginning May 3.

The Orchestra's principal conductor, André Previn, and guest conductors Claudio Abbado and Colin Davis will direct 19 concerts in West Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria and Switzerland.

**Rubinstein Winner**  
TEL AVIV, April 15 (UPI).—Gerhard Oppitz, a 24-year-old West German, has won the second triennial Arthur Schnitzler Piano Competition here.

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Episcopal-Anglican  
Interdenominational  
Congregation  
SUNDAY SERVICE:  
9:30 and 11:00 a.m.  
Sunday School 10:00 a.m.  
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.  
Tel.: 239-17-89. Metro:  
George-V & Alma-Marceau.

FRANCE-PARIS  
**AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS**  
WORSHIP SERVICE 11 a.m.  
Church school for all ages: 10 a.m.  
Nursery 10 to 12:15, coffee hour 12.  
A Protestant Church  
for all Christians  
65 Quai d'Orsay (7e). (Métro: Invalides, Alma-Marceau, Bus 68 at Sèvres).  
Tel.: 481-35-80.  
Rev. E. Tuller, Pastor.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH  
SUNDAY: SING BUCHAREST 11:15  
at 4 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11e  
(Métro: Iéna, Boulogne, bus: 62, 82)  
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston,  
12 Rue Damiens-d'Urvil, Tel.: 730-22-51.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT  
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel an der Heide, 32, English Masses in Oberursel, Sat. 5:15 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 6611-0471.

ROMANIAN BAPTIST CHURCH, 86 Rue des Bons-Enfants, Rue-Malmoulin (Wagstadt-Suburbs). Sunday: 10 a.m. Evening, Croix-Rouge, Pastor: Tel.: 770-16-93.

GERMANY-MUNICH  
**CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION** (Anglican). Holy Communion: 11:30 a.m. Sunday nursery, 10:00 a.m. coffee fellowship. Seybold Strasse 4, Tel.: 6411-54.

### AUCTION SALES

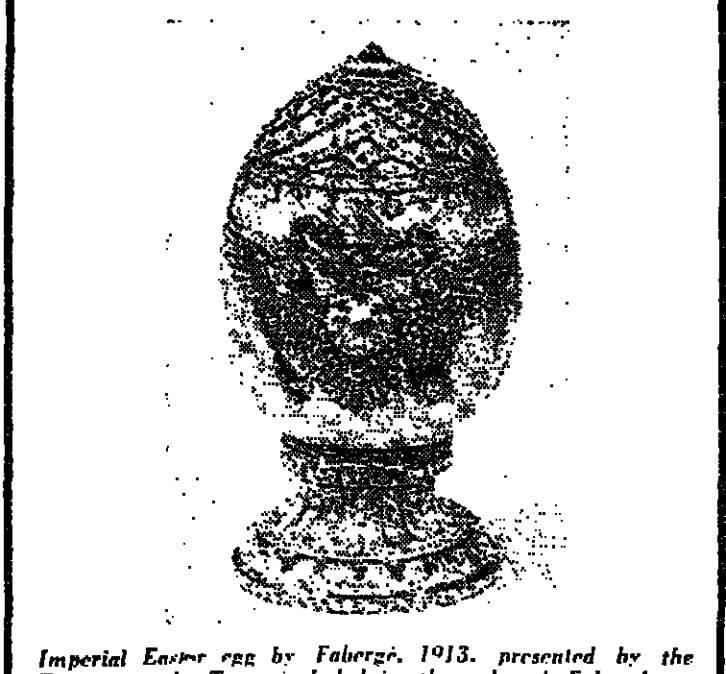
**Kunstveilingen**  
**Sotheby Mak van Waay**  
Rokin 102, Amsterdam.  
Tel.: 620-34 6215/246215/245188.  
**Highly Important Sale**  
to be held on Tuesday, April 26th, and Thursday, April 28th, 1977, at Rokin 102 and Nes 73, Amsterdam, including:  
Important old master paintings, paintings of the romantic period, and impressionist paintings.  
A collection of Oriental, Dutch and European pottery and porcelain, glass, tiles, pewter, bronzes, clocks, jewels, objets de vertu, carpets and furniture.  
Also to be sold at auction a group of Oriental and European ceramics, earthenware and other works of art, salvaged from the wreck of the East Indiaman "Witte Leeuw" sunk off the Island St. Helena in 1813.  
Viewing days: Friday, April 22nd, Saturday, April 23rd, and Sunday, April 24th, from 10 a.m.-4 p.m., at Rokin 102 and Nes 73, in Amsterdam.  
An illustrated catalogue is available at the price of Dfl. 15.  
MAWS MAWS MAWS MAWS MAWS MAWS MAWS MAWS

**AUCTION SALE IN PARIS**  
**DROUOT LEFT BANK - Gare d'Orsay**  
7 Quai Anatole-France, 75007 PARIS. Tel.: 270906.  
**ORIENTAL & ISLAMIC WEEK**  
Collections of the Ambassador X. Mr. ESSAYAN and Princess KEMAL-EL-DINE, from Monday, April 25, through Friday, April 29, Rooms 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, at 2 and 9 p.m.  
Chinese sculptures from 6 dynasties, rare Mongol, Ming and XVIIIth cent. paintings. Brasses from Luristan - Rare XIX cent. Mosaic-Arabic capital. Islamic bronze and copper objects (VIIIth to XVIIIth cent.). Kadiar Art: manuscripts, miniatures. Scientific instruments: rare Persian astrolabe.  
Catalogue upon request at the office of:  
**Mes BOISGRAND - de HEECKEREN**  
Auctioneers  
2 Rue de Provence, 75009 Paris. Tel.: 770.81.35 - 824.47.02.

**HOTEL SAINT-JAMES & D'ALBANY**  
211 Rue Saint-Honore, 75001 PARIS. Tel.: 261.31.40 - 260.64.68.  
**PUBLIC AUCTION SALE ON THE SPOT**  
Wednesday April 20 through Tuesday, April 26, 1977, from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
**BEAUTIFUL PERIOD & STYLE FURNITURE**  
**FINE NAPOLEON III PERIOD FURNITURE**  
Chandeliers, bronzes, plates, silver, linen, over 10,000 items.  
Public viewings: Monday April 18, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 8 to 11 p.m. Tuesday April 19, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
**ALAIN LEMEE - NERVE CHAYETTE Auctioneers.**  
10 Rue Rossini, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: 770.28.89.

**Christie's of London**

**Sales by Auction in Geneva**  
April 25 to 29



Imperial Enver reg by Fabergé, 1913, presented by the Tsarina to the Tsar, included in the sale of Fabergé on April 27.

**Other sales:**  
Porcelain, Arms, Clocks and Watches, Silver, Objets d'Art, Miniatures, Russian Art, Jewellery, Wine, Open for public viewing at the Hotel Richemond, Geneva, from April 22.  
For information and catalogues:  
Christie's (International) S.A.,  
8 Place de la Taconnerie, 1204 Geneva.  
Tel.: 26 25 44. Telex: Geneva 23634.  
Princesse Jeanne-Marie de Broglie,  
68 Rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris.  
Tel.: 544.16.30. Telex: Paris 200024.


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ABSOLUTELY NATURAL DIETETIC PRODUCT. UNEQUALLED IN CONCENTRATION OF MOST NATURAL ELEMENTS REQUIRED BY HUMAN BODY FOR FITNESS. Immediately assimilated and surprisingly efficient. Developed by well-known Biologist, Medical Doctor L. CERON.  
P. is a sure way to better health.  
le of 150 pills, US \$21 including registered parcel post, if air-posted, include add \$2. In France in Pharmacies, Health Food Shops, if not available, write to:  
**LABORATOIRES I.T.C.,**  
117 Avenue Emile-Zola, 75015 PARIS, France.



94%	86	Fior	3	1	85%	61
93%	85	Garfr	3	1	84%	60
92%	84	Garfr	3	1	83%	59
91%	83	Garfr	3	1	82%	58
90%	82	Garfr	3	1	81%	57
89%	81	Garfr	3	1	80%	56
88%	80	Garfr	3	1	79%	55
87%	79	Garfr	3	1	78%	54
86%	78	Garfr	3	1	77%	53
85%	77	Garfr	3	1	76%	52
84%	76	Garfr	3	1	75%	51
83%	75	Garfr	3	1	74%	50
82%	74	Garfr	3	1	73%	49
81%	73	Garfr	3	1	72%	48
80%	72	Garfr	3	1	71%	47
79%	71	Garfr	3	1	70%	46
78%	70	Garfr	3	1	69%	45
77%	69	Garfr	3	1	68%	44
76%	68	Garfr	3	1	67%	43
75%	67	Garfr	3	1	66%	42
74%	66	Garfr	3	1	65%	41
73%	65	Garfr	3	1	64%	40
72%	64	Garfr	3	1	63%	39
71%	63	Garfr	3	1	62%	38
70%	62	Garfr	3	1	61%	37
69%	61	Garfr	3	1	60%	36
68%	60	Garfr	3	1	59%	35
67%	59	Garfr	3	1	58%	34
66%	58	Garfr	3	1	57%	33
65%	57	Garfr	3	1	56%	32
64%	56	Garfr	3	1	55%	31
63%	55	Garfr	3	1	54%	30
62%	54	Garfr	3	1	53%	29
61%	53	Garfr	3	1	52%	28
60%	52	Garfr	3	1	51%	27
59%	51	Garfr	3	1	50%	26
58%	50	Garfr	3	1	49%	25
57%	49	Garfr	3	1	48%	24
56%	48	Garfr	3	1	47%	23
55%	47	Garfr	3	1	46%	22
54%	46	Garfr	3	1	45%	21
53%	45	Garfr	3	1	44%	20
52%	44	Garfr	3	1	43%	19
51%	43	Garfr	3	1	42%	18
50%	42	Garfr	3	1	41%	17
49%	41	Garfr	3	1	40%	16
48%	40	Garfr	3	1	39%	15
47%	39	Garfr	3	1	38%	14
46%	38	Garfr	3	1	37%	13
45%	37	Garfr	3	1	36%	12
44%	36	Garfr	3	1	35%	11
43%	35	Garfr	3	1	34%	10
42%	34	Garfr	3	1	33%	9
41%	33	Garfr	3	1	32%	8
40%	32	Garfr	3	1	31%	7
39%	31	Garfr	3	1	30%	6
38%	30	Garfr	3	1	29%	5
37%	29	Garfr	3	1	28%	4
36%	28	Garfr	3	1	27%	3
35%	27	Garfr	3	1	26%	2
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33%	25	Garfr	3	1	24%	0
32%	24	Garfr	3	1	23%	0
31%	23	Garfr	3	1	22%	0
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29%	21	Garfr	3	1	20%	0
28%	20	Garfr	3	1	19%	0
27%	19	Garfr	3	1	18%	0
26%	18	Garfr	3	1	17%	0
25%	17	Garfr	3	1	16%	0
24%	16	Garfr	3	1	15%	0
23%	15	Garfr	3	1	14%	0
22%	14	Garfr	3	1	13%	0
21%	13	Garfr	3	1	12%	0
20%	12	Garfr	3	1	11%	0
19%	11	Garfr	3	1	10%	0
18%	10	Garfr	3	1	9%	0
17%	9	Garfr	3	1	8%	0
16%	8	Garfr	3	1	7%	0
15%	7					

					3600 Upp Can	High Lr
					19300 Voyager P	125 12
					268 Weldwood	513
					7100 Westair	294
					700 West Mine	435 C
					500 Western	1313 1/2
					2500 Woodcraft A	217 1/2
					9700 Yk Bear	380 36
					400 Yukon C	190 70
					Total sales 1,862,401	shen



# Friday's

## New Highs and

14%	18%	14%	18%	14%	18%
16%	13%	17%	14%	17%	14%
200	210	+10			
31%	31%	1%	AlliedStr pf	Ing Rand	R
11%	11%	1%	Allis Chalm	Inland Cont	St
13%	13%	1%	AMBAC Ind	Jorgensen	St
22	23%	+ 2	AmpAirt w	KalsAirt wd	St
265	270		Amsted	KalsCem wd	St
235	235	0	Bell Howell	KC Souind	St

375	375	Burl North	Keiler ind	SI
380	380	CI Rhythm	Malloy	SI
385	385	CMC Inv-p	Marshall	SI
395	395	Cin Milern	Marlin Inc	SI
400	400	Clm Mfg	Martel Inc	SI
405	405	Clm Mfg	Martel Inc	SI
410	410	Comps Engin	Martel Inc	SI
415	415	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
420	420	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
425	425	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
430	430	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
435	435	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
440	440	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
445	445	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
450	450	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
455	455	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
460	460	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
465	465	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
470	470	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
475	475	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
480	480	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
485	485	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
490	490	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
495	495	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
500	500	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
505	505	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
510	510	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
515	515	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
520	520	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
525	525	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
530	530	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
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545	545	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
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560	560	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
565	565	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
570	570	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
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695	695	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
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705	705	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
710	710	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
715	715	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
720	720	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
725	725	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
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735	735	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
740	740	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
745	745	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
750	750	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
755	755	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
760	760	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
765	765	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
770	770	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
775	775	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
780	780	Cooper ind	Martel Inc	SI
785	785	Cooper ind	Martel Inc</	

25/2	25/2	AmAir 2.18pf	OhE 4.40pf	To
180	180 + 4	BeatFds 4pf	OwenHl 4pf	Ur
71%	71%	Brown Grp	Rigel Textf	Ur
5	5 - 4%	Data Genl	Scherg Fligh	Un
5	5% + 4%	DigitalEq	Sierra PacP	Un
28%	28%	HseF 2.50pf	SouIndCo	Ve
12%	12%	HoustInd	Std Brands	Vg
17%	17% - 1%	KensPL 2.23p	Steri Drug	Wa
14%	14% - 1%	MesMtl Inv.	Summar	We
15%	15%			

10 1/2%	10 1/2%	14 1/2%	Monroe Eq	Texgth 3pr	2pr
14 1/2%	14 1/2%	14 1/2%	NVF Co		
9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%			
9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%			
7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%			
6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%			

**Chemical Bank F**  
**For Law Violator**

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Chemical Bank of New York was fined \$223,500 after admitting it violated the Bank Secrecy Act in involving transactions of \$7 million


94.10	37.80	The fine was imposed
107.87	101.48	District Court Judge Robert
143.03	132.11	ter after the bank pleader
433.80	368.80	to 445 separate violations
182.27	164.45	Bank Secrecy Act. The
74.05	63.98	quires financial institution
102.90	85.00	
447.61	419.88	
98.14	94.00	

308.14 309.70  
309.70 4870.34  
311.70 302.80

	Price Yest	
U. S. Wks.	641	<b>U.S. Mergers Fall</b> <b>CHICAGO, April 15 (R)</b> <b>—U.S. merger announcements</b> <b>12 per cent to 490 in th</b>
Publ. Hvy. Ind.	119	
Publ. Corp.	482	
Publ. Co.	358	

473	quarter of 1977 compare
268	557 in the same 1976
360	merger specialists W.T.
1,180	& Co. reported. This is the
2,740	quarterly- merger count
59	years, following the previo
311	
242	
143	

Marina 465 activity in the last quar  
e-Meter 127 1976, it said.  
1470



**BANCO DI ROMA - BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO  
COMMERZBANK - CREDIT LYONNAIS**



هذا من الأصل

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1000

1000







<b>- 1977 -</b>	<b>Stocks and</b>	<b>Sis.</b>	<b>Ch'ge</b>	<b>- 1977 -</b>	<b>Stocks and</b>	<b>Sis.</b>	<b>Ch'ge</b>	<b>- 1977 -</b>	<b>Stocks and</b>	<b>Sis.</b>	<b>Ch'ge</b>
<b>High, Low,</b>	<b>Div in \$</b>	<b>P/E 100s.</b>	<b>2 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close</b>	<b>High Low</b>	<b>Div in \$</b>	<b>P/E 100s.</b>	<b>2 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close</b>	<b>High, Low,</b>	<b>Div in \$</b>	<b>P/E 100s.</b>	<b>2 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close</b>

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل



## Amex Nationwide Trading (2 O'clock) April 15

[illegible]

- 1977 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1977 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1977 - Stocks and Bonds									
High.	Low.	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Qtr.	Close	Chg.	High.	Low.	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Qtr.	Close	Chg.	High.	Low.	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Qtr.	Close	Chg.
10 1/2	9 1/2	Newcomb	40	6	14 1/2	13 1/2	17	17	1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
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21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
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21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
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21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
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21 1/2	14 1/2	Newcomb	15	6	17	17	17	17	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Restco A	72	21	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	21 1/2	14 1/2	Traco	10	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/	

### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

European Gold Markets | Eurocurrency  
Interest Rates

April 15, 1977				Interest Rates			
	Open	Close	H.C.		German	Swiss	
					Dollar	Mark	Sterling
London	151.40	150.65	-1.40	7 M.	4 3/4 - 4 7/8	4 1/2 - 5	8 3/4 - 9 1/8
Zurich	151.875	150.625	-1.25	1 D.	4 3/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/2 - 4 7/8	9 1/8 - 9 3/4
Paris (72.5 kilo)	152.22	152.02	-0.50	3 M.	5 1/8 - 5 7/8	4 3/4 - 5	10 - 10 1/2
U.S. dollars per ounce				6 M.	5 1/8 - 5 7/8	4 3/4 - 5	10 1/2 - 10 3/4
				1 Y.	5 1/8 - 5	4 3/4 - 5	10 3/4 - 11 1/8

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## Currency Rates

April 15, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	L. It.	Gld.	SF	com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4660	4.3270	104.61*	49.8350*	27.73v	0.7350*	97.9650*	417.185v	
Brussels (c)	36.29	62.4630	15.3625v	7.1165	410* 14.742v		14.449v	6.04v	
Frankfurt	2.3980	4.0682		4.7166	2.68x	95.85	8.311	24.9	29.96v
London (s)	1.7182		4.0625	3.9285	159.75	4.7025	62.325	4.9250	10.277v
Osaka	897.75	1624.95	374.86	178.61		339.63	24.50	337.54	148.41v
Paris	4.9725	8.6375	208.910*		5.6057v	100.153v	12.67v	197.425*	82.96v
Stockholm	2.6177	4.5265	106.355v	56.82*	9.025v	101.97v	6.825v		42.11v

The following are dollar values only: Danish kron: 8.6675; Escudo: 20.75; Israeli £: 8.62; Singapore: 16.255; Schilling: 16.845; Sw. krona: 3.450v; Yen: 27.7375; Norw. kron: 5.3775; Fin. mark: 4.0630; Belgian franc: 36.485v; Hong Kong \$: 4.6920; Pula: 2.46225; Canadian \$: 9.8575.

(\*) Commercial franc (\*) Units of 100 (\*) Units of 1,000 (\*) Units of 10,000  
(v) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

**Herald Tribune Classified**

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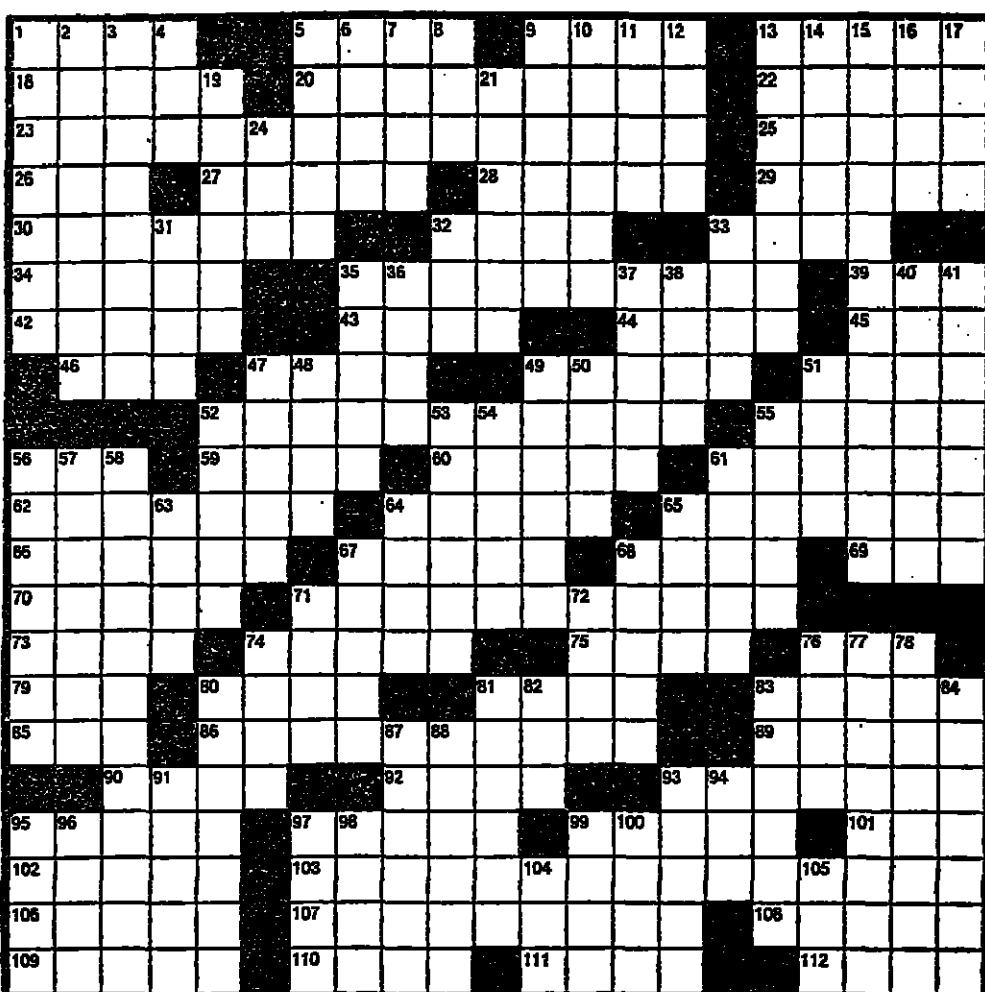
Advertising Gets Results!



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

EUGENE T. MALESKA

A SPELL OF LETTERS—By Jordan S. Lasher



- ACROSS**
- 1 "Trinity" author
  - 2 Peak of Thruway
  - 3 "Baruch" community promoter
  - 4 "Vocalize" 12 Baby girls Sp.
  - 5 "Cruel" element
  - 6 "del Sol" 22 Humphrey
  - 7 Evaluation
  - 8 "Mythical" princess
  - 9 "Parly" 24 "Three-wheelers"
  - 10 "Weak" Prefix
  - 11 Experiences
  - 12 Newy note
  - 13 Church rectory
  - 14 Post Cain held
  - 15 They get their man
  - 16 Roof covering
  - 17 "Nanny in Zanzib"
  - 18 Made a refusal
  - 19 Charred force
  - 20 "Mongrel" 40 "Wall Street" author
  - 21 "Dovekie" 42 Attended a meeting
  - 22 F.H.B. measure: 1000
  - 23 "Twenty times" 44 "Richard II"
  - 24 Madison Ave. product
  - 25 Victory symbols
  - 26 Oil used in perfumes
  - 27 Foliage or grass
- DOWN**
- 1 Not published
  - 2 Checked one's mouth
  - 3 Bring (discipline)
  - 4 Pouch
  - 5 Certain migrants
  - 6 Collections
  - 7 Indian stream
  - 8 Roman
  - 9 Evening party
  - 10 Pastoral
  - 11 Bedizen
  - 12 Court star
  - 13 Busted tickets
  - 14 Propounds
  - 15 Humane wgt. for juveniles
  - 16 Rat
  - 17 Ring victory
  - 18 Ende computer
  - 19 Used a shuttle
  - 20 Mary Todd's maid
  - 21 "Now" me down
  - 22 "Cocktail" rocks
  - 23 Externity
  - 24 Singer and family
  - 25 Optimistic
  - 26 Deeds
  - 27 Railed band
  - 28 Ran after
  - 29 Most provoked
  - 30 Keep (watch over)
  - 31 Lined
  - 32 Instruments
  - 33 Soap opera
  - 34 Take
  - 35 Cocktail jargon
  - 36 Famous
  - 37 Dale or Bergen
  - 38 Lendless
  - 39 Rub the beard
  - 40 Sam's neighbor
  - 41 Beloved in Bologna
  - 42 Seductions
  - 43 Ex-soldiers' group
  - 44 Temple
  - 45 Two
  - 46 A Yale
  - 47 Hipster's jargon
  - 48 Slang
  - 49 Famous
  - 50 Ran the show
  - 51 Six-line stanzas
  - 52 "Paradise"
  - 53 Town in Arizona
  - 54 Tops
  - 55 Biblical giant
  - 56 Milk again, as concrete
  - 57 Most spiteful
  - 58 Has misgivings
  - 59 Destroyer
  - 60 Slang
  - 61 imitates: Abbe
  - 62 Ran the show
  - 63 Six-line stanzas
  - 64 Dark place in myth
  - 65 Singers
  - 66 1st monastic
  - 67 Outraged
  - 68 Berlin, for short
  - 69 Gardner of al.
  - 70 Playwright David
  - 71 La vie
  - 72 Wise pitcher
  - 73 Highlander
  - 74 Sharp of Hellas
  - 75 Irish dance
  - 76 Time span

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

ACROSS: 1. TRINITY, 2. PEAK, 3. BARUCH, 4. VOCALIZE, 5. CRUEL, 6. DEL SOL, 7. EVALUATION, 8. MYTHICAL, 9. PARLY, 10. THREE-WHEELERS, 11. WEAK, 12. EXPERIENCES, 13. NEWY NOTE, 14. CHURCH RECTORY, 15. POST CAIN HELD, 16. THEY GET THEIR MAN, 17. ROOF COVERING, 18. NANNY IN ZANZIB, 19. MADE A REFUSAL, 20. MONGREL, 21. WALL STREET, 22. DOVEKIE, 23. ATTENDED A MEETING, 24. RICHARD II, 25. MADISON AVE. PRODUCT, 26. OIL USED IN PERFUMES, 27. FOLIAGE OR GRASS.

DOWN: 1. NOT PUBLISHED, 2. CHECKED ONE'S MOUTH, 3. BRING, 4. POUCH, 5. CERTAIN, 6. COLLECTIONS, 7. INDIAN STREAM, 8. ROMAN, 9. EVENING PARTY, 10. PASTORAL, 11. BEDIZEN, 12. COURT STAR, 13. BUSTED TICKETS, 14. PROPOUNDS, 15. HUMANE WGT. FOR JUVENILES, 16. RAT, 17. RING VICTORY, 18. ENDE COMPUTER, 19. USED A SHUTTLE, 20. MARY TODD'S MAID, 21. NOW ME DOWN, 22. COCKTAIL ROCKS, 23. EXTERNITY, 24. SINGER AND FAMILY, 25. OPTIMISTIC, 26. DEEDS, 27. RAILED BAND, 28. RAN AFTER, 29. MOST PROVOKED, 30. KEEP, 31. LINED, 32. INSTRUMENTS, 33. SOAP OPERA, 34. TAKE, 35. COCKTAIL JARGON, 36. FAMOUS, 37. DALE OR BERGEN, 38. LENDLESS, 39. RUB THE BEARD, 40. SAM'S NEIGHBOR, 41. BELOVED IN BOLOGNA, 42. SEDUCTIONS, 43. EX-SOLDIERS' GROUP, 44. TEMPLE, 45. TWO, 46. A YALE, 47. HIPSTER'S JARGON, 48. SLANG, 49. FAMOUS, 50. RAN THE SHOW, 51. SIX-LINE STANZAS, 52. PARADISE, 53. TOWN IN ARIZONA, 54. TOPS, 55. BIBLICAL GIANT, 56. MILK AGAIN, AS CONCRETE, 57. MOST SPIEGLER, 58. HAS MISGIVINGS, 59. DESTROYER, 60. SLANG, 61. IMITATES: ABBE, 62. RAN THE SHOW, 63. SIX-LINE STANZAS, 64. DARK PLACE IN MYTH, 65. SINGERS, 66. 1ST MONASTIC, 67. OUTRAGED, 68. BERLIN, FOR SHORT, 69. GARDNER OF AL., 70. PLAYWRIGHT DAVID, 71. LA VIE, 72. WISE PITCHER, 73. HIGHLANDER, 74. SHARP OF HELLOS, 75. IRISH DANCE, 76. TIME SPAN.

## WEATHER

ALGATE	C	F	UNAVAILABLE	MADRID	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Unavail.	MILAN	25	77	Fair
ANAKA	12	50	Unavail.	MONTREAL	13	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	41	Showers
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy	MUNICH	1	34	Snow
BELGRADE	5	41	Rain	NEW YORK	13	55	Clear
BERLIN	7	45	Showers	NICE	13	55	Clear
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy	OSLO	9	48	Clear
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	13	55	Unavail.	PRAGUE	4	39	Snow
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Shower	ROME	16	61	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Clear	SOFIA	12	54	Overcast
DUBLIN	9	48	Clear	STOCKHOLM	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	24	75	Fair
FLORENCE	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Showers	TINIAN	19	66	Clear
GENEVA	4	40	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	40	Showers
HELSINKI	3	37	Rain	WARSAW	4	40	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	Unavail.	WASHINGTON	16	61	Clear
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear	ZURICH	3	37	Snow
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

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## BOOKS

## THE CHANCELLOR MANUSCRIPT

By Robert Ludlum. Dial Press, 448 pp. \$10.

## CONDOMINIUM

By John D. MacDonald. Lippincott, 447 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

GOOD morning. It's time for fear and loathing in the commercial novel. In the near corner, wearing paranoia and exclamation points, is Robert Ludlum of "The Scariest Inheritance" and "The Rhinoceros Exchange." In the far corner, wearing greed and hurricane Ella, is John D. MacDonald with his 49th book.

"Every story about corruption has to have a foil," says Peter Chancellor, Ludlum's hero-novelist. "The person on the side of the angels. I think the difference between a fair novel and a carbook is as a hero. If he becomes one, it's only because he forces himself to overcome his own fear. I'm not good enough to write a tragedy, so you can't call that fear a tragic flaw. But you can call it a weakness."

There is far too much of this sort of guff in "The Chancellor Manuscript." Look to the fiction, thought Peter. In fiction lies reality, the devices of the imagination are more powerful than any weapon—because Ludlum is being too tricky for his own narrative good. He suggests that a novelist with paranoid tendencies writing a novel about a conspiracy will in the process uncover a real conspiracy and anticipate its sullen flexings. And he hopes, I suppose, that this suggestion will in turn suggest to his readers that, although we are reading a novel, the conspiracy may be a real one.

Who conspires? Just about everybody. First, a multinational group of powerbrokers. Intellectual and idealistic to a man, conspires to tidy up the world whenever it gets messy. This means assassinating J. Edgar Hoover because he is blackmailing people with all the dirt in his secret files. Unfortunately, only half that dirt is recovered after the assassination. Who has the rest? And what does the Supreme Court have to do with it? Peter Chancellor will find out, and at the end of Ludlum's novel Chancellor will begin one of his own, whose first paragraph is of course the first paragraph of the book we have just finished reading.

This is unnecessary, even arty. Ludlum, a master plotter, can do without the frills. They slow us down in our rush to black uneasiness and a very satisfying incredulity.

John D. MacDonald, on the other hand, is all too convincing. Those who know him only

through the 16 Travis McGee novels are missing him at his story-telling best. Outside the series and its formulas, the wounded women and the macho rubbish, he breathes. His appetite is enormous. He sees and hears everything that happens in Florida. He knows how money works, how concrete is poured, how oceans move around, what people do when they're alone. He has been out in the world, and he makes many of our novelists look like graduate students of nothing more compelling than themselves.

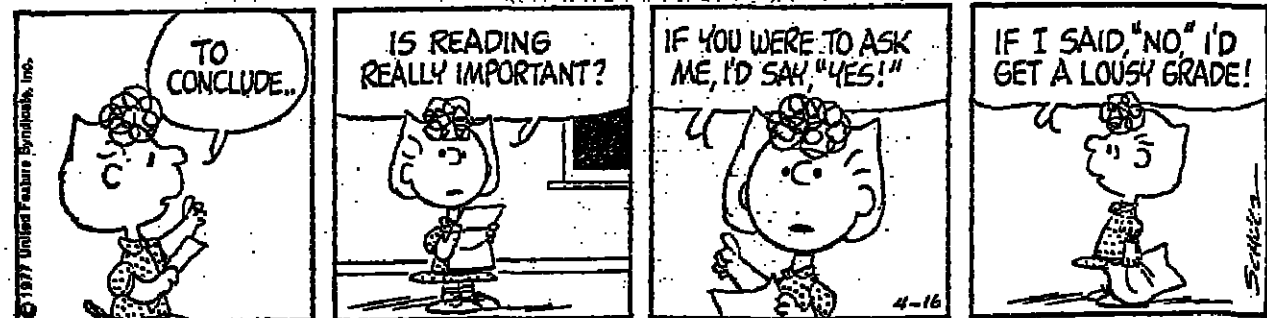
"Condominium," structurally speaking, is a cross between "Grand Hotel" and "Airport." The Golden Sands project is full of people who have come to die in the Florida sun. We are introduced to them one by one, and to the real estate developer who packaged their lives-in-tomb and to the bankers and politicians who took the cash and bent the rules to make such projects possible. We learn more than we may feel comfortable knowing about old age and retirement, sexual bargaining, credit lines, American workmanship, dummy corporations, what Randall Jarrell called "the brute fact that works, whether or not correctly, whether or not precisely."

There is no conspiracy in "Condominium" unless it is the usual conspiracy of American business to cut corners in its hunger for profit. Things are exactly what they seem: appalling. Golden Sands is just waiting for a hurricane to happen to it, and when Ella does—in a prose storm that knocked me out of my chair—was almost roof for her, a cleansing scourge. As one of the characters, a bartender and part-time pimp, observes: "The world out there had begun to make him too jumpy. Each year you had less chance of guessing what people would do to you next." Then nature flips out.

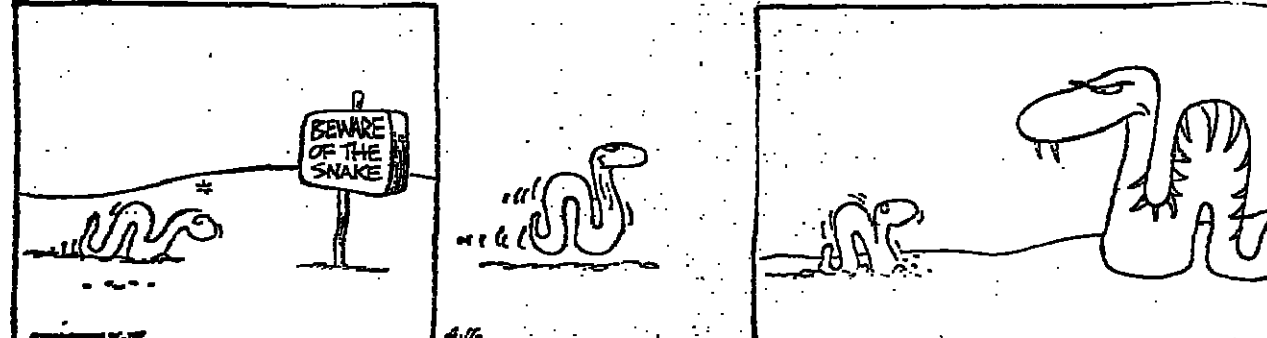
It is the nature of this kind of novel not to spend too much time with any one character. But it is MacDonald's gift as a novelist that his people reveal themselves in snippets, offhandedly. We grasp them. They are more than we thought, even Marty Liss the developer. And they are less than they thought: "Wind, water, fire and time" reduce them. If you cheat, you pay. MacDonald is quite a moralist, as well as being quite a writer.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## PEANUTS



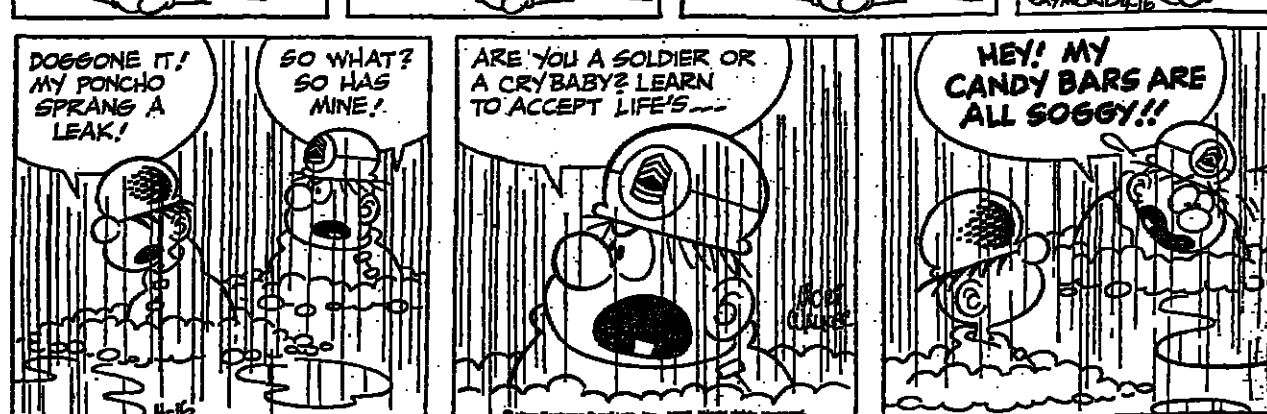
## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



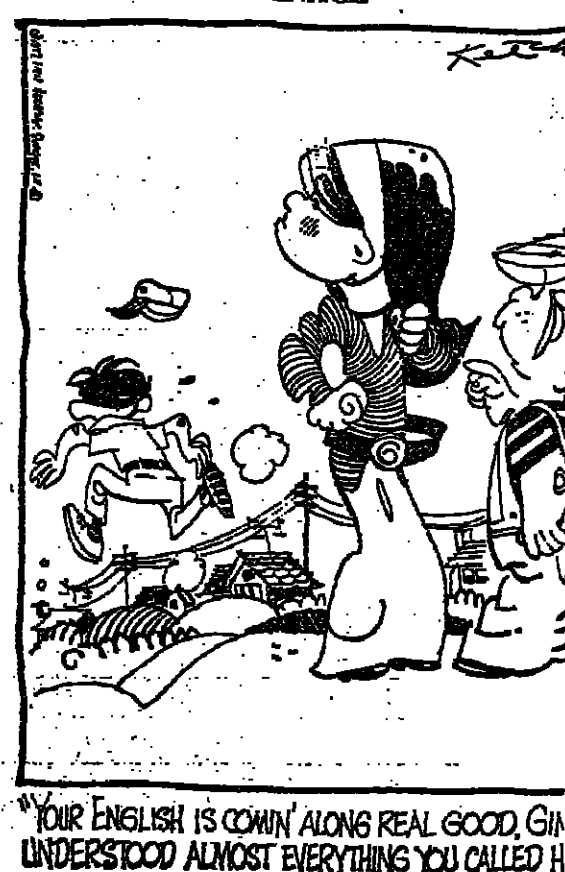
## REX MORGAN



## RIP KIRBY



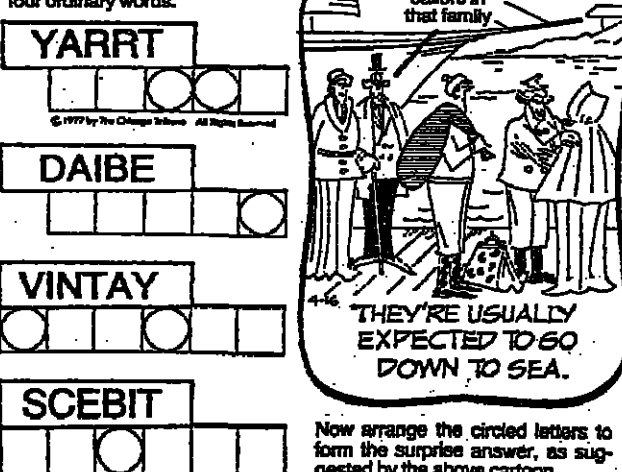
## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print surprise answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGE BANDY KOSHER PAYOFF

Answer: A monster in the garden? Photograph it—SNAP DRAGON







